The Constitution.

VOL. VIII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1876. NO. 207

Daily Constitution.

Office: 36 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS:

DAILY, One Year..........$10 00
" Six Months..........5 00
WEEKLY, One Year..........2 00
" Six Months..........1 00

Postage for one year, on Daily, 80 cents; Weekly, 20 cents.

☞ Subscription and Postage must be paid in advance. When postage is not remitted, a deduction in time will be made sufficient to cover postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING FOR USUAL ADVERTISEMENTS, THE RATES NAMED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Length of Square Ten Lines.	1 w'k	2 w'ks	3 w'ks	4 w'ks
One Square	$ 3.50	$ 5.00	$ 8.00	$ 9.50
Two Squares	6.50	11.50	15.50	18.00
Three Squares	9.00	16.50	24.00	28.50
Four Squares	11.00	20.50	27.00	32.50
Five Squares	13.00	23.00	31.50	39.00
Six Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven Squares	16.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half Column	30.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	85.00
One Column	50.00	75.00	90.00	100.00

Advertisements inserted three times a week, one-fourth off the table rates; two times a week, one-half off the table rates; once a week, $1 per square, each insertion. Weekly, $1 per square, each insertion.

Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of any kind in "Preferred Locals" 25 cents per line each insertion. "City Locals" (in brevier) 20 cents per line, each insertion; in "Local and Business," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Captions" are counted as two lines. A line is estimated at 6 words. Contract rates reasonable. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS must be paid in advance.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 15.

THE decisions of the supreme court in the Gould auction case, the O'Shields case, the case of the state against Alexander and other interesting cases, will appear in to-morrow morning's CONSTITUTION.

THE Atlanta correspondent of the Valdosta Times thinks the pending bills relative to the treasury department will make trouble in the future impossible, especially with "so thoroughly capable and honest" a man as Captain J. W. Renfroe at the seat of customs.

HARD TIMES.

The following brief article on this subject from the, Blackshear Georgian, should be printed on every press in the state, until its vivid truths absolutely annihilate the loungers who prevent us as a people from attaining to a condition of general prosperity:

"So it is, young man, and the longer you sit around town, holding your hands and twirling your thumbs, and sighing for better ones to come, the harder times will be. Spring is coming; seed time is here; the plow handles call you; the axe is to be swung: the music of the hammer and anvil must be heard, and the glistening of the brightened hoe seen amongst the tares of the field. Oh, cease talking about hard times, and jump into the ranks of that noble army, the sons of toil.

"There may be no place for you behind the counter, or at the desk, in the counting house, or conductor of a train, or fireman, or engineer; or do your aspirations mount to the professions? These all may be full, and no place for you. Or are your aspirations no higher than to pass the bottle, empty and rinse the glasses, and sweeten the drams in a bar room? Though all these places may be full, yet there is work to do. Breadmakers and cornmakers, they never lack a job. The field of honest labor, hardy toil, is never full, and in its dignity it surpasses all other occupations, being the first of your race, and bearing all the seal and signet of divinity."

James Parton's Marriage with his Step-Daughter.

The Boston correspondent of the Tribune says, in relation to the recent marriage of Mr. James Parton:

Mr. Parton was the third husband of "Fanny Fern," and he has now contracted a marriage with Miss Ellen Eldridge, younger daughter of his late wife by her second husband. The marriage was solemnized in good faith by a clergyman according to the forms prescribed by law about a week since. The acquaintanceship of the parties lacks any element which might be supposed to have influenced the legislature in prohibiting such marriages where there is no blood relationship, as Miss Eldridge was not an inmate of Mr. Parton's household during the life time of his late wife. Mr. Parton learned of the restriction of the law two days after the ceremony, since which time he has lived apart from the lady. It is not easy to see the remedy for this painful state of things. A repetition of the forms of marriage in some other state (as New York, for instance,) where the restriction does not exist, has been suggested; but under the Massachusetts statutes such a marriage, made with an intent of the parties to return and reside in that state, would be void here. An application to the legislature for a special act of relief has also been suggested, but it is not certain that the legislature has power to pass such an act if inclined to do so. While the legislature has power to pass general laws on the subject of marriage, the jurisdiction in any particular "cause" of marriage rests with the governor or council, if it has not been conferred on the supreme judicial court, or at least it is thought that this is so. An order was offered in the legislature yesterday looking to an amendment of the general statutes so as to authorize marriages of this nature.

The Tribune adds the following: "Fanny Fern," when she first began to use the nom de plume, was a poor widow (Mrs. Eldredge,) residing in a second rate boarding house in Cambridge, Mass., with two or three children and no means of support save a pen whose resources she had not yet learned. Her "Fern Leaves" were written in a hall bedroom in a second story back, which was the best accommodation she and her children could command. Her brother, Mr. N. P. Willis, was at that time in New York, but scarcely so prosperous as he afterward became. With her increasing success as an authoress, Mrs. Eldredge came to New York. Mr. Parton, who was somewhat her junior, was fascinated not less by her piquant personality than by her literary accomplishments, and married her. Her daughter, Miss Ellen Eldredge, was then quite a little girl. She has now grown up to take her mother's place and become her step-father's wife—the circumstance being, as is believed, almost if not absolutely unique. Her elder sister married Mortimer Thomson, but dying the year after her marriage, left her infant daughter to the care of her mother and sister. This child, exceptionally attractive as she is, became the pet of Mr. Parton's household. When Mrs. Parton died, the care of the child devolved upon Miss Eldredge and Mr. Parton, and their marriage now enables them to unite more completely in caring for her. Mr. Parton is surprised and shocked at finding that a marriage which seemed to him so proper is contrary to the laws of Massachusetts, and his appeal to the legislature to sanction the union will doubtless receive a prompt and satisfactory response

The Delicate Point of the Centennial Costume.

New York Letter from Mrs. M. H. F. to the St. Louis Republican.

There is every indication that knee-breeches and tuck-ups, silk stockings, and powdered wigs are coming in with the centennial. The woman are bound to look well in the white hair patches, but my mind is much exercised about the men's legs, and the sort of figures those dear creatures will cut.

I know of one man who never knew what a prize he had in his legs till in foreign lands he went into the court suits.

The democracy of this country is chiefly objectionable to him on account of the retirement in which those legs must live, and his heart dances with fond emotion as he thinks the centennial year will give those splendid legs a chance. On his account I rejoice, but, alas! what will become of the knock-knees, the ... of the great majority. ... many ... no help but in pads, and so ... beyond the help of pads.

LEGISLATIVE LABORS.

Thirtieth Day's Proceedings.

SENATE.

ATLANTA, Thursday Feb. 15th, 1876.

Senate met at 10 A. M. President SIMMONS in the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. P. DUNCAN.

RECONSIDERATION.

Senator WILSON mover to reconsider so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to the passage of a bill "to fix the compensation of the jurors for the county of Whitfield and Walker, which was agreed to. The bill was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

RESOLUTION.

Senator COOPER moved to take up his resolution to print all public bills. The rules were suspended, the resolution taken up and lost.

REPORTS.

Senator HUDSON, 28th, made a report from the committee on lunatic asylum, of which 50 copies were ordered printed. Reports from other standing committees were received and read.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend sec. 3888 of the code of Georgia. Reported by substitute amending secs. 3888 and 3888 of the codes. Passed.

To protect the raising of sheep against the destruction of the same by dogs. Laid on the table.

To incorporate the Atlanta City Brewery Company. Passed.

To change the age of admission for deaf and dumb persons to the state asylum.

To re-enact an act to organize county courts so as to have operation in the county of Polk. Passed.

To repeal sec. 11 of act to regulate the sale of liquors in the counties of Dade, Walker, etc, Passed.

To repeal section 5 of the charter of Van Wert. Passed.

To amend an act to organize county court in the county of Clay. Passed.

To reduce the sheriff's bond of Calhoun county to $5,000. Adversely reported, but report disagreed to and the bill passed.

To authorize the sheriffs of adjoining counties Coy executions in counties other than their own, in certain cases. Passed.

To provide for the registry of justices' judgments. Lost.

To amend an act to protect the planters of oyster beds. Passed.

To authorize the county treasurer of Washington county to pay the widow of Haywood Brookins for services rendered the county by her late husband. Passed.

To amend the act to create a county court for the county of Marion. Passed.

To require persons living in the state to take out license for keeping dogs.

Senator WILSON moved to except the counties of Whitfield, Murray and Gordon.

A number of other senators moved to amend by excepting their districts.

Senator BLACK moved senate bill No. 28 as a substitute, it being a bill to declare dogs public nuisances.

Senator COOPER loves dogs, because dogs are friends to man. He does not like sheep, because sheep are so sheepish. When we get their wool or their mutton we care no more for them. If a dog sucks eggs or kills sheep, he should be executed; but not cruelly. Don't shoot him. Don't cut his throat, but first call down a benediction on him; tie him up in a sack; drop him gently into the creek and send him off by water to the happy hunting grounds, with a through pass; a wave of the handkerchief and a *bon voyage*.

Senator McDONALD was in favor of the protection of the sheep. He didn't see any use in keeping worthless dogs around the country. They can be taxed specifically. He was in favor of letting any kill a dog known to have killed or maimed a sheep.

Senator COOPER said the bill introduced by Senator McDonald was the best bill he had seen. The fact that half of the fine went to the informer would make the bill effective.

Senator McDONALD moved his bill as a substitute for the whole matter.

Senator HESTER had been waiting for light upon this all important question. We hear much of it, see it in the newspapers and the commissioner of agriculture had made some calculations on the subject. Still he had seen nothing to make it necessary to enact a law for the suppression of dogs. No one favored letting a sheep killing dog live.

Senator McDONALD—Don't you think my bill is the best because it don't authorize anyone to kill a dog unless he is known to be a sheep-killing dog.

Senator HESTER—I am perhaps willing to concede that it is the best bill yet offered. Sheep raising has declined and I will tell you the reason lies in the fact that we do not pay enough attention to it. When, before the Christian era, when Italy had been torn by civil wars, agriculture went down, and the people employed the poet Virgil to write upon the subject, and he was three years writing his Bucolics. He was seven years writing his Georgics, and they were received with such enthusiasm that agriculture and sheep husbandry revived and thrived. In one of those Bucolics it is recorded that no man can thrive who does not attend to his own sheep, instead of giving them over to a keeper.

Jacob of old set his sons to keeping sheep. Solomon said, "Be diligent to know the state of thy flocks." I tell senators, and grangers as well, that this business must thrive by personal attention. No business can thrive unless personally attended to. I heard a senator say that the hogs, wild cats and eagles killed them in his county, so that we find the sheep have other enemies besides dogs. Another point of history is that at the Nativity the shepherds were tending their flocks at night. They stood around as sentinels to guard their flocks by night. We let ours roam where they will by day and night. It was to the shepherds of Israel that the news was first given that a Savior was born unto the world. This business must be loved and be invested with a charm. That little song, "Within a mile o' Edinboro Town," if properly sung would lend a charm to husbandry that nothing else can. When we sing

"The bonny jockey, blithe and gay,
Kissed sweet Jennie, making hay."

How sweet that sounds! [Laughter.] I tell you we are looking in the wrong direction. Laws and resolutions will not save a country. We must learn to love agriculture more than the streets and halls of the cities. We must make agriculture so pleasant and inviting that the people will go out to the fields until there are only enough left here to load cars. Then provisions will be so plenty and so cheap that padlocks will go to a discount and your barns will teem with plenty and your presses burst out with wine. We come here and take hold of the wrong end of the matter. We try to raise sheep by killing dogs and encourage industry by punishing stealing. Georgia is a greatly blessed country and there is no reason why, with labor and love for our callings, we may not be a happy and prosperous people.

Why one measure here proposes to kill the dogs and set a price upon wild-cat scalps. That is inconsistent! How are you to catch and kill wild-cats without dogs? Dogs are as necessary to a country as any other animals. They are valuable in the chase and nothing so develops manhood as following the baying dogs on the trail of the wild animal. Such manly sports make brave, reliant men.

I say we must invest our agriculture and husbandry with a charm and we will love them and prosper in pursuing them.

Both substitutes were put to a vote and lost.

Senator WINN offered another substitute "to encourage the growing of wool and to protect sheep from the depredations of dogs, and to make it a penal offence to keep sheep-killing dogs in this state."

The substitute was put and lost.

The amendments to exempt certain districts were taken up and lost.

The bill was then put upon its passage and upon a call of the yeas and nays, the vote stood:

YEAS—Arnow, Cain, Carter, Crawford, Graham, Howell, Hudson of the twenty-fifth, Hudson of the twenty-eighth, Knight, Lester, Mattox, McDonald, Perry, Rutherford—15.

NAYS—Black, Cannon, Chastain, Cooper, Deadwiler, Felton, Freeman, Gilmore, Hester, Hopps, Matthews, McAfee of the thirty-second, McAfee of the thirty-ninth, McDaniel, Newborn, O'Daniel, Reese, Robinson, Slaughter, Wilson, Winn—21.

To regulate marriages in this state. Recommitted.

To amend section 279 of the code of 1873. Passed.

To prescribe a board of commissioners for the county of Tatnall. Passed.

To repeal an act to create a board of commissioners for Clay county. Laid on the table.

To prohibit hunting or fishing on lands of another, except in certain cases. Indefinitely postponed.

To amend the act to establish a county court in Thomas county. Passed.

To repeal an act to regulate the sale of liquors in nearly all the counties of Cherokee, Georgia, so far as the same relates to the town of Cartersville. Passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Executive Secretary WARREN appeared with a message from his excellency, the governor, announcing the signing of

AN ACT to alter and amend sec. 383 of the code of 1873; also,

AN ACT to change the line between the counties of Appling and Wayne, and for other purposes.

AN ACT to define and punish criminal negligence.

AN ACT to define the time within which proceedings to set aside judgments and decrees of courts must be instituted.

AN ACT to provide for the adjustment of the rights of parties, in cases where property, which has been set apart under the homestead and exemption laws of this state, has heretofore been sold.

RESOLUTION.

That the secretary at once transmit to the house all bills passed by the senate, unless a notice be given before such transmission of a motion to reconsider. Taken up and adopted.

PETITIONS.

Senator HUDSON, 28th, presented a petition from citizens of Putnam county, asking that the county court of said county be maintained in said county. The petition was received.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate took up a communication from the governor, which was considered in executive session.

John H. Hull was confirmed judge of the county court of Screven county.

Adjourned to 3 p. m.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 9:30 A. M, by Speaker HARDEMAN.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To provide for supplement proceedings against debtors where judgments are returned unsatisfied. Passed.

To amend the several laws relative to the deaf and dumb institute at Cave Spring and for other purposes. Passed.

To amend the act for the relief of aimed and indigent soldiers, Lost.

To reenact the act to organize a criminal court in Bartow county. Passed.

To change the line between the counties of Banks and Jackson. Lost.

To repeal the act amending section 4401 of the code. Lost.

To incorporate the Citizens Loan and Trust company of Marietta. Passed by constitutional majority of yeas 142, nays 1.

To authorize H. C. Moore to peddle without license. Withdrawn.

To authorize L. G. Brinson of McDuffie county to practice medicine. Withdrawn.

To fix the compensation of the treasurer of Muscogee county. Passed.

To amend the act extending the jurisdiction of the justices court in Clinch county to the militia district of the county site of Douglass county. Passed.

To regulate the sale of liquor in Douglass county. Passed.

To define the line between the counties of Marion and Chattahoochee. Passed.

To regulate the leasing of penitentiary convicts. Made the special order for Thursday.

SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The senate amendment to the house bill regulating the sale of liquors in Miller county, striking out the requirement of votes by freeholders, was concurred in.

The senate amendments to the tax act were taken up and concurred in.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. HAMMOND—To amend the act amending section 4814 of the code, so far as relates to Thomas county.

Mr. BROWN—To amend sections 4401 and 4399 of the code.

STATE AID.

The special order being the consideration of the bill to amend the act to loan the credit of the state to the Marietta, Canton and Ellijay railroad and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. IRWIN offered an amendment to the 4th section, "and to save the state from ultimate loss by reason of the endorsement and guarantee the right and title to said road with all appurtenances, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the state until all obligations on the part of the road to the state are discharged, unless disposed of by the governor," which was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER opposed the bill. He was opposed to state aid.

Mr. SPEER moved to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole, which prevailed by yeas 64, nays 28. The house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. Candler in the chair.

Mr. SPEER moved to amend the first section by providing that the bonds so issued shall not be due and payable under twenty years from date, which was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS moved to further amend by authorizing the governor to appoint three competent persons to examine the road bed, and if they report it properly constructed shall endorse the bonds.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON of Floyd the preamble was stricken out.

Mr. WARREN offered an amendment to the first section provided that no more than $10,000 per mile shall be expended for iron on said road, which was agreed to.

Mr. SPEER offered an amendment that the bonds do not draw a greater rate of interest than 7 per cent. per annum which was agreed to.

Mr. TURNER of Brooks moved to strike out the second section, which motion prevailed.

Mr. BLACK moved to strike out the third section which motion prevailed.

Mr. MCKINLEY offered a substitute for the fourth section making it the duty of the governor on the failure of the road to pay the principal and interest, to seize said road, its rolling stock and assets, and advertise and sell the same. Withdrawn.

Mr. LEVERETT moved to amend the fourth section by striking out "5 per cent" and inserting "50 per cent" of the gross earnings, which amendment was rejected.

Mr. TURNER, of Brooks, made the point that the bill did not comply with the constitutional requisitions.

Mr. MAGILL favored the bill.

Mr. WARREN offered a substitute for the fourth section, making it the duty of the company to pay the interest on the bonds as it falls due, promptly, and to pay to the treasurer 5 per cent of the gross earnings as a sinking fund, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Crawford opposed an amendment to the fifth section, provided said company pay all the expenses of advertising, &c., which was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN offered an amendment providing that should the company fail to pay in the interest on the bonds and the five per cent on gross earnings, the governor shall seize the road and its assets, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPEER offered an additional section, limiting the amount of endorsement to $25,000 per mile, and the endorsement to be made only after the completion of the first ten miles and each subsequent ten miles, which was adopted.

Mr. ALLRED moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass as amended which was lost by yeas 56, nays 82.

Mr. TURNER, of Brooks, moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. LIVINGSTON hoped the committee would not send back such a recommendation. He moved that the committee rise and report the bill back without recommendation, which prevailed by yeas 75, nays 60.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Walker moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. ALLRED called the yeas and nays which call was sustained.

Mr. McKINLEY gave his reasons for voting against the motion and in favor of the bill. Forty years ago he advocated building the W. & A. railroad. He adverted to the great benefits arising from the building of the road. Look at Atlanta, Marietta, Cartersville, Rome, Dalton—built up by that road. The Atlantic & Gulf railroad last year made over 5 per cent on $6,000,000.

The motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed, by yeas 99, nays 50.

CHATHAM COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition signed by Col. James Atkins, Captain J. E. Bryant, A. N. Wilson and 38 other republicans from Chatham county urging the repeal of section 837 of the code, and the 15th section of the act creating a board of commissioners and the passage of an act requiring the ordinary to establish a precinct for every 5,000 voters in the county. Referred to committee on privileges and elections.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on public property reported a resolution authorizing the governor to sell at such time and on such terms as suits him, the house and lot adjoining the executive mansion, and the two vacant lots in Atlanta, the property of the state. Read first time.

Mr. GRAY was granted leave of absence.

The house adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

The Fate of the Man who Advertised.

His name was Hippoflam. His uncle left him some money, and he started in the grocery and provision business. The canvassers came around there from the daily papers, and said he had the best location in town, the nicest stock, and all that, and then went bang at him for an advertisement. He had read in the papers that John Jacob Astor, A. T. Stewart, Daniel Pratt, John Smith, and hosts of others, had once been poor, and had made their start by advertising. He believed it all, dough-head that he was, and he advertised four squares in the Torchlight, six squares in the Badger, half a column in the Moonshine, and slipped a five dollar bill to the reporters, and told 'em to say a good word for him. The reporters did, and when the people saw from the advertisements that Hippoflam had started into business with a fresh, large stock, they rushed for his store. Then his troubles commenced. He had to hire an extra clerk and a cash boy. He couldn't find time to sit down on a candle-box, thrust his feet under the stove, and gossip about politics and the Louisiana question. Every day or two he had to write or telegraph for new goods, ordering more coffee, tea, sugar or spices; and when the goods came he had to open them and retail them out.

As day after day went by people began to notice that Hippoflam was growing thin and pale. He looked careworn and harrassed, as if driven. He kept advertising, and people kept patronizing him. Other grocers could get time to go off on excursions, and to sit down for hours at a time, and play checkers and dominoes; but Hippoflam could not get an hour to himself, except time to sleep. By and by he had to open an account with yet another bank, get more clerks and cash boys; and it came about that he kept a carriage, built a fine house, wore broadcloth, and was elected Mayor of the town.

Of course a man couldn't go on in this way many years without breaking down in health, and the day came at last when Hippoflam had the dyspepsia, the jaundice, heart disease, rheumatism, and several other complaints. The shadow of death hung over him, while the grocers that hadn't advertised at all grew fat and portly and had double chins on 'em. They had time to go fishing, were never tired out looking over their bank accounts, and it wasn't once a year that they had to order anything more than a box of herring.

Broken down in health, feeling mad at all the world, and finding himself a victim of newspapers, Hippoflam one day drew all his money out of the bank, passed it to a lunatic asylum, set his store on fire, blew up his mansion with a keg of powder and then hanged himself to a peachtree in the back yard. The coroner cut him down, the jury sat on him, and the verdict was: "Advertising killed him, and we hereby warn all business men to let is fate be an awful example against patronizing newpapers."—M. Quad, in St. Louis Gazette.

Going Home.

From the Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

The damp air came chilly up from the river late yesterday evening. Around the bend at the Wyomissing, near the cave at the mill on the opposite side of the Schuylkill, an aged colored man was sitting on a stone, eating an "evening" meal that had no doubt been begged from a neighboring farm house. The stranger was a type of the real, genuine southern slave. His hair was gray, his form rather bent, his little eyes encamped in a cluster of wrinkles, his nose broad, and an expression of honesty, kindness of heart, geniality that could not be hid, but the burst resplendent through a cloud of sorrow that seemed to mantle him from his old black hat to the well-worn boots on his feet.

"My name is Henry, sah, Uncle Henry dey used to call me when I was livin' whar I was raised," was the reply he made to the reporter's question.

"Dat was down in Georgia, sah, a long time ago. I'm been gittin around de norf since de war, but I'se gwine to try to go along home agin, if I can, before dese old bones wear out and dere's nuffin left o'me."

"Want to get back south again, do you?"

"Yes, sah. It kind o' creeps in my bones to go home again. I call it home, but it's a long ways off. Was born thirty miles below Savannah, and belonged to Col. Higgins, Col. Archibald Higgins, of the Pine Hill plantation. Ever been dar?"

Uncle Henry was told "no," "no."

"I'm been to many places in God's garden, sah, but now, in my old years, I dun no airy a place like de old home down dar. When Gen. Sherman done gone away from Atlanta, massa was killed and de niggers was freed. I cum now wid my son, but he's dead, sah, and dar's no mo' room for me heah. I've got chilern livin' down dar some'ers, least dey was livin' when we cum norf."

"Can you sing 'Way down upon the Suwanee River,' Uncle Henry?" The old man's eyes fairly sparkled and glistened in tears as he replied:

"Dat good old tune, how could I ever forgit it? No indeedy, not me forgit! Dat was writ years ago, sah, but when I sing it now, away from old home, I 'magine it was writ fo' me right now. O, I tell you, massa, dares plenty negroes in de world singing dat old toon what' jes like dis here old uncle, got no home, and wishin' dey was back again wid massa and misses. Swanee ribber, far, far, away—" And this aged traveler wiped away tears with his coat-sleeve as his memory ran back in the years that are passed to the happy days he spent among the sugar-cane and cotton in the sunny land of Georgia. It was a sad picture and one not met with often. He spoke of many other good old songs the darkies used to sing, and would have continued his story further had not the shades of evening suggested a departure. Uncle Henry was "helped" along, but whither he drifted, or whether he will ever reach "dat good old home" he spoke of, is hard to tell.

"Good-by, sah, de Lord bless you's all," were the last words he said as our carriage left him far back in the twilight.

—"Madame Borghese, the wife of the Brazilian minister at Washington, has introduced Sunday evening receptions." We can not understand why this little paragraph should be going the rounds of the press as though the fair and fashionable Brazilian had immortalized her name by "introducing Sunday evening receptions." We are not Puritans, far from it, but we confess to an old fashioned feeling of reverence for the Lord's Day, and "honor the Sabbath day"—by giving a reception, is a new reading of an old commandment that does not look well in print. We hope that none of our ladies will distinguish themselves by holding "Sunday evening receptions."—N. O. Picayune.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Large Fire in Eatonton.

Special to The Constitution.

EATONTON, Feb'y 15, 1875

A large fire occurred here last night. It burned from our store to Respess' corner. Seven stores were burned. Estimated loss between $50,000 and $35,000.

Schenck.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Morning Hour says a number of rumors bearing all the circumstance of authenticity have been afloat during the past few days to the effect that telegrams have been passing between President Grant and American Minister Schenck, concerning the resignation of the latter. Some of these reports distinctly state, apparently on the best authority, that Gen. Schenck has been asked to resign. And others apparently also on the best authority, say President Grant has telegraphed to Gen. Schenck that he intends to stand by him.

Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, February 15.—Viscount Henching Brock, independent conservative, was elected to parliament for the united boroughs of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir John Korelaute.

Babcock's Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Among the dispatches read were the following:

ST. LOUIS, December 3, 1874.

To General O. E. Babcock, Washington:

Has the secretary or commissioner ordered anybody here.
(Signed) J.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1874

Jno. McDonald, St. Louis:

Can not hear that any one has gone or is going.
(Signed) O. E. BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1875.

To General J. McDonald:

Letters received. Have seen the gentleman, and he seems very friendly. He is here looking after the improvement of the rivers.

O. E. BABCOCK

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The levee committee resolved to ask, under suspension of rules, to add the levee appropriation bill as amended, to the river and harbor bill, when that bill shall be reported; also, for permission for the sub-committee to visit at their own expense the flooded district, to leave about the 25th inst.

In the senate, Hitchcock, from committee on territories reported favorably on the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a state government and constitution, and for the admission of said state into the union; or on an equal setting with the original states placed on the calendar.

Committee on privileges and elections had up the Spencer case. Gen. Morgan was before them. No conclusion has yet been reached.

Accidents.

GALENA, Feb. 15.—Six persons were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff.

Three houses were blown down near here by a storm.

Spanish Minister.

ROME, Feb. 15.—The pope has received Cardenas, the new Spanish minister to Vatican.

Capsized.

LONDON, February 15.—The chief mate of the Vanguard, which has just arrived, reports having picked up one of the mates and three seamen, the only survivors of French bark Lizzie Prospera, which was capsized on the 29th of January in latitude 38 north, and longitude 42 west.

Arms for Herzegovina.

LONDON, February 15.—The Vienna Presse reports that an English vessel has landed 14,000 breech loading rifles to the Herzegovinians.

Spanish Memorandum.

PARIS, February 15.—The Spanish ambassador has delivered to the minister of foreign affairs the Spanish memorandum.

Ice Afloat.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 15.—The rain storm continued all night. The waters in the Hudson river are rising rapidly as far south as Castleton, and from Stuyevant on the north. Ice is giving away, and it is thought all in the river will be on a move before night.

Levees Broken.

MEMPHIS, November 15.—The levees at Dyers and Prentiss, Mississippi, are broken.

Arrived.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Frederick Dockrey arrived here yesterday on the Adriatic, having escaped from Spain.

Coming South.

NEW YORK Feb'y 15.—A portion of the Old Guard in uniform will visit Charleston, South Carolina, in celebrating the birthday of Washington. They sail to-morrow.

A heavy easterly storm prevailed here last night and continues this morning, and a heavy fog has settled down upon the city.

Passed.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Vance's bill, repealing the worst features of the Potter bill, has passed the house by yeas 56, nays 30.

Broken Off.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Negotiations by the conference committee on the election bill has been broken off. There is no hope of a satisfactory result.

English News.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The weather today is dull and rainy.

The Champagnie Generale trans-Atlantique company of France, have purchased the steamship Frisia, of the Hamburg American company.

The Times' Rome special says that the Pope has made a remarkable exception to a rule never before broken during his pontificate, by granting dispensation for the celebration of a marriage here on the 9th of February, between a daughter of the sculptor Story, a Protestant, and a Catholic, Commendatore Peruzzia, brother of the syndic of Florence. Some of the extreme ultramontanes are highly displeased at the pope's concession.

Winslow.

LONDON, February 15.—The following dispatch from the agent of the Reuter's telegraph company is received:

AMSTERDAM, February 15.—The American consul at Rotterdam telegraphs that Winslow is not in Holland. The securities will be delivered up if the woman consents. This will probably be decided to-day. From this and previous dispatches it is supposed here that Winslow disembarked at Gravesend when the steamer put in there to coal, leaving his wife on board to pursue her journey to Rotterdam, taking the money and securities with her, upon the understanding that he was to meet her at Brussels or some other safe point, and that efforts are now being made to induce or compel the wife to surrender the securities to the U. S. consul. The information obtained is exceedingly meagre, but there is none thus far indicating that Winslow landed at Rotterdam.

How Babcock Acts in Court.

[St. Louis Special to Cincinnati Gazette.]

Babcock in court is a study. He has changed somewhat in his air since the beginning of the trial, not in acquiring a worn look, as was the case with some of his predecessors in the defendant's chair. He came into the court yesterday morning, wearing what the old ladies from the east call a "chipper" air, and seemingly taking a spectator's curious interest in the proceedings. Still, he looked like a defendant. He is totally out of place in a court room. One knowing nothing of the object of the assemblage would not but come to the conclusion that Babcock is not in his place from choice. An army officer, one who has undergone the physical education of West Point, can not readily accommodate himself to the longing attitude of the average American crowd, and his square shoulders appear badly in outline against a judge's bench. Babcock has dispensed with everything military about his costume, but the mannerism of years will not desert him at will. The coat he wears is of black broadcloth, new, and as glossy as silk. About the waist the coat is always buttoned tightly, while at the breast the lappels fall apart, disclosing a shirt-bosom as immaculate as may be. The effect, of course, is somewhat rakish, exhibiting at a glance the tendency to dressiness alleged to be one of the secretary's haunting weaknesses. His hair is arranged, too, with the utmost nicety, and the tie of his cravat is faultless. Harmless things these, and affording no real ground for prejudice against the man, but it is been hundreds of years since a regard for the smaller details of dress in a man have been held an undesirable weakness. At any rate, it would be better for the defendant were he to regard popular prejudice a little, and show more carelessness in his apparel, stopping at the line of neatness.

Piper Convicted.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The second trial of Thomas W. Piper for the murder of Mabel H. Young last spring, in the tower of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, came to an end to-day, and the prisoner was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The closing argument for the government was delivered at the morning session by Attorney General Charles R. Train, and was a masterly presentation of the case against the prisoner. The court having reassembled in the afternoon, Piper took advantage of the privilege to address the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I just want to add to what I have already said that I did not transfer the hat from the library to the tower, and do not know who did, that I did not kill Mable Young, and I am innocent of the crime with which I am charged, and know nothing of the manner by which she came to her death. That is all I have to say.

Justice Colt then delivered the charge to the jury. They retired at 3 p. m. and returned in a little over two hours. The most intense excitement prevailed, and the court room was packed with an interested throng of spectators. The jurors having taken their seats, the usual questions were put and the foreman stated that the verdict was guilty of murder in the first degree. Piper received the blow with calm demeanor but several of the jurymen themselves were affected to tears. The prisoner's father and two brothers were present in court. Exception have been filled by counsel for the defense which will be argued at the April term. There is considerably excitement here to night over the verdict, which was quite unexpected.

So Much Beauty!

From the Boston Transcript.

Oh, dear! if I were a man, I should have gone distracted and so much beauty! Most of the dresses were white, or a blending of white with the delicate shades now in vogue. White shoulders, dimpled and satiny, arms Canova would have coveted for models; graceful heads, coquettishly poised, and forms whose perfect lines the closely-fitting costumes of the day reveal so clearly. One beautiful toilette had a basque and overskirt of white satin. The undress was of some diaphanous texture whose puffs and flounces looked like foam wreath. Then from shoulder to belt there passed garlands of smilax; its dainty foliage bordered the overskirt and trailed low over the underdress. Mrs. Belknap were pale rose-tinted silk. Her perfect arms and neck were bare, and the secretary beamed with so serene a smile that you never would have dreamed a thought of war could enter his brain.

Governor and Mrs. Shepard received their friends in the grand saloon parlor. The lady's dress, of dead white silk, was closed to the throat, and exceedingly becoming in its elegant simplicity. The president came with Col. Fred and his lovely wife.

The late attorney-general, burly and and big and uncouth, is a strange contrast to the high-bred Judge Pierrepont. Drifting down through the parlors we met Gen. Butler, with his niece. The general was in excellent spirits.

Senator Conkling, with his daughter, attracted a great deal of attention. Just because everybody has admired the handsome senator, and all lady correspondents have gushed over his eloquence and general superbness, I was determined I wouldn't; but this morning (for that morning star is shining now), I must cry mea culpa, and defy charming address, and the music of that wonderful voice, which puts into the merest nothings a meaning that is full of compliment.

POSITIVELY THE LAST 3 DAYS.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

BANKRUPTCY.

JOYNER & ELLIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

THE stock of a New York Wholesale Importing House at auction. Important to the trade and public. Over $173,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods at Auction

Great Bankrupt sale of Dry Goods at No. 58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, commencing on Monday, Jan. 24, 1876, a large consignment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

consisting of English, French and German bread and narrow Woolen Clothes of all shades and colors. French, English and Scotch and Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres. Furback. Moscow and Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Scotch, French and German Paisley Cashmeres, Queensland and Ottoman Lace, and other fashionable and desirable Shawls.

Dress Goods,

In great variety, such as heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplins, all wool, Merinos, Delaines, Satin Cloths, Serges, elegant imported Plaids, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens, and fine Silk Plush Suitings, Prints bleached and unbleached; Muslins from one to three yards wide; a large line of English and American blankets, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hoisery, Gloves, &c., together with a very choice and well selected stock of Velvet, Brussels, Kidderminster Tapestry and Ingrain Carpeting. House Rugs, Damask, Swiss Notting Lace Curtains, Table and other Linens, from medium to the finest imported, and a variety other goods too numerous to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day until the entire Stock is disposed of. The whole to be sold without reserve in lots to suit all for cash. Sales will commence at 10 a.m 2 and 7 p. m.

feb13— jan22—d&w1m

A FORTUNE FOR $1.
Wyoming Monthly
LOTTERY

Legalized by authority of an act of the Legislature.

Tickets $1 Each, 6 for $5.
One chance in every 3.
$250,000 in Prizes.
CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.
6th Extraordinary Drawing.

1 CASH PRIZE of..........$100,00
1 CASH PRIZE of..........50,00
1 CASH PRIZE of..........25,00
1 CASH PRIZE of..........20,000
51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,000.

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col. Patrick, President Board of Trade. Second by Gov. James. Third by Ticket Holders. Fourth by City, County and State officials, and the Fifth by sworn Commissioners. Extraordinary offer! 20 Chances for $10! leaving balance to be deducted from the Prizes after the Drawing. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal pay. For full particulars and Circulars, Address the Manager, C. M. PATTEE, Laramie City Wyoming. dec21—d&wtf

Centennial Route.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE!

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI

SHORT LINE

RAILROAD.

THE QUICKEST, BEST & ONLY ROUTE With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

New York

And other Eastern Cities

WITHOUT CHANGE

Arriving many hours in advance of all other Lines. Connections made at Cincinnatic with all Lines running

Pullman & Wagner PALACE SLEEPERS.

To Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca and New York

Without Change.

This is the only Line running its entire trains from Louisville to Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South enroute to Eastern and Northern Cities can avoid a tedious haul through Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Rufer's Dining Hall, at all hours. Through Sleepers from New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York and other Eastern Cities via this Line.

During the Centennial

Exhibition at Philadelphia, this Line will sell Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

LOUISVILLE & THE SHORT LINE

The only Line running through cars to Eastern Cities. For sale at the the Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.

JOHN MAC LEOD,
S. S. PARKER. Gen'l Sup't.
G. P. & T. Agt, Louisville, Ky.
jan2—d1y

New Advertisements.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.

Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

The Best Patterns made. Send 5cts. for Catalogue.

Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. AGENTS WANTED. NEW YORK.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

ASTONISHING!

"YET FORTY DAYS, AND NINETEEN SHALL BE OVERTHROWN."

Future events prophesied by rules in Benner's Prophetic Book. Fortunes foretold in the ups and downs of prices for the next twenty years; the future judged by the past. What years to make money on pig iron, hogs, corn, provisions, cotton, and when we will have the next panic, what year hard times will end and business revive again. Every farmer, manufacturer, legitimate trader and speculator should have this book to know the future, so as to avoid loss and be successful. Sent to any name, post-paid, for $1. Address SAMUEL BENNER, Bainbridge, Ross county, O.

☞ FOR 1876. ☜

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

A Household Weekly Magazine,

DEVOTED TO

POPULAR LITERATURE, AND ALL MATTERS OF TASTE AND CULTURE.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL appears in new type and with other mechanical improvements, making it the handsomest weekly literary journal in the country. APPLETONS' JOURNAL aims to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature, and treating all subjects of interest to intelligent readers; it designs to be elevated to taste and pure in tone; it gives in quantity fully twenty-five per cent. more than the largest of the Monthly Magazines, while in quality its literature is of the highest class.

PRICE, $4 PER ANNUM; 10 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned have procured, exclusively to the subscribers of APPLETONS' JOURNAL, a splendid steel engraving of

"Charles Dickens In His Study,"

which is offered, under special terms, to every subscriber—in advance—to JOURNAL for 1876.

This steel engraving is in line and stipple. It is not a fancy picture, but an actual representation of Charles Dickens' study at Gadshill, while the portrait of the distinguished author is strikingly faithful.

The size of the plate is 20 x 14, printed on heavy plate paper 24 x 30, making a large and handsome engraving for the parlor or library wall. The execution of the plate is of a superior order.

The ordinary price of a steel engraving of this character in the print-shops would not be less than five, and perhaps six dollars. It is offered exclusively to subscribers, in addition to the JOURNAL for one year, for $5 00—that is, for $1 00 additional, each yearly advance subscriber to the JOURNAL for 1876 may receive a superb engraving worth fully five times the amount.

This engraving is entirely new. It has never been for sale in the print-shops, and cannot be obtained except in connection with APPLETON'S JOURNAL upon the terms and conditions given above. It will be mailed to subscribers postage prepared.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality, Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY AT HOME. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

Roses, Lilies, Violets, Carnations, Geraniums, &c. 10 DISTINCT CHOICE KINDS, MAILED FOR $1 ... 10 FOLIAGE PLANTS, $1 ... 10 ASSORTED ... PLANTS ... Address The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries, or J. GREIVES, Sec'y, Box 136, PATERSON, N. J.

AGENTS, the greatest chance of the age. Address, with stamp, National Copying Company, Atlanta, Georgia

EMPLOYMENT. Male and female, salary or commission. We pay Agents a salary of $80 a week and expenses. EUREKA MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn. Particulars FREE. feb1—d&w4w

OPIUM Habit Cured

READ THIS.

They Tell of Hearts and Homes Made Happy by Dr. Collins.

LAPORTE, Ind. Nov 17, 1869
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since November, 1869.
JOSEPH C DARROW.

ST JOSEPH, Mo, Nov. 1871.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 360 grains of opium per month; have been cured since November, 1871.
JOHN B HOWARD M D.

PIERCETON, Ind, March 17, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 360 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
DR W HAYES.

GRAYVILLE, Ill, Oct. 20 1873.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
We used 1,800 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September 1873
THOMAS AND FANNY MOSS.

ROCKPORT, Ind, May 13, 1871.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 2,880 grains of opium per month, have been cured since March, 1871.
JOHN J PATTERSON, M D.

UNION MILLS, Ind., Sept 30, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872.
JOHN McLAIN.

PIERCETON, Ind., Nov. 7, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,020 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September, 1871.
ROBERT McNEIL.

PROPHETSTOWN, Ill., Dec. 5, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
We used 840 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1872.
WM. SANDERSON.
MRS. E. P. SANDERSON.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 480 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872
T M ENDICOTT.

BRATTONVILLE, North Adams co., Mass, March 2, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1872.
JOSEPH COOPER.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 720 grains of Opium per month have been cured since August, 1873.
GEO. T. ALLEN, M D

ALTOONA, Ill., May 18, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,080 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1873
JAMES HANLEY.

NEW BERLIN, N Y, July 10, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 540 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
CHARLES BEARDSLY

TAHLEQUAH, C N INDIAN TERRITORY, July 27, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 480 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
JAMES S PRICE

GRAYVILLE, Ill, Oct. 27.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind
I used 4,800 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since March 1873.
HOMER C. J. CLARKE

MARIETTA, Cobb Co., Ga, Nov. 6, 1873
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,680 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1873.
JAMES J BUTTS, M D

SANTA CLARA, Cal, Dec. 30, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 720 grains of opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
W H FARWELL.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 29, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 240 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1873.
HARRIETT TOWNSLEY.

KINGSTON, R. I., Feb. 1, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 3,600 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1873.
ELISHA C CLARKE.

COTILE LANDING, Red River, La, February 4, 1874
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since March, 1874.
JACOB HARDY.

NASHUA, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1873.
JOSEPH COLER.

GREENVILLE, Ill, March 19, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,440 grains of opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
WM. P BROWN, M D.

BRENTWOOD, Williams Co., Tenn., April 10, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 720 grains of opium per month have been cured since December, 1871.
H ZELLNER.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 13, 1874.
Dr. S. B. Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 120 grains of opium per month; have been cured since May, 1874.
WILLIAM AUGUST.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used an equivalent of 1,440 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1874.
E. H. SPALDING.

TROY, N. Y., Nov 20, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874
MARCUS P. NORTON.

NAPOLEON, OHIO, Dec 10, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 7,200 grains of opium per month have been cured since November, 1873.
WM. SHEFFIELD, Banker.

FRANKLIN, GA., Jan 20, 1875.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1874.
MOLLIE E. DUKE.

LLOYD, Wis., Feb 19, 1875.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 2,040 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September, 1874
MARY H McCORKLE.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., March 2, 1875.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since December, 1874.
JOHN BURLINGAME.

BROOKLAND, Potter Co., Pa. May 19, '75.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1874.
MRS E A HAMILTON.

CLARINDA, Iowa, April 14, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 600 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1872.
MARTIN NEFF.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 5, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 240 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1868
A P ANDREW, Jr.

HART, Mich., Dec. 15, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 300 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since October, 1873.
CARLIE EDSON.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Nov. 29, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 840 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872.
S P GUIN.

EVANSVILLE, ROCK COUNTY, WIS., April 8, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 360 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
SOPHRONIA PALMER.

TO PHYSICIANS.

No physician, prior to the year 1868, ever aimed to be able to cure the Opium habit, or ever believed that there was a cure for this terrible disease.

Ordinarily speaking, the disease is considered as a habit, purely, and few physicians pay much attention to habits of ...

... description.

It is a fact that physicians generally, ... object to the use of any specific nostrum, yet eminent physicians in all parts of the country, have, with a wonderful unanimity thoroughly investigated the matter, and have cordially recommended the Antidote to their patients.

I hereby submit to your examination the evidences of the efficacy of my Antidote, and request, that if in your practice there are any Opium eaters, you will investigate the matter by communicating with any of those whose names are used as references, and, if, after such investigation you are convinced of the fact that the Antidote is really as represented, painless, permanent and certain, that you will refer such sufferers to me.

jan2—d&wtf S. B. COLLINS.

PAINLESS OPIUM AND MORPHINE ANTIDOTE,

Permanently cures the Opium Habit. For less money than any other. Discovered and Produced by Dr. W. T. Park, a Georgian Regular graduate. 25 years in the Practice of Medicine, with an established reputation throughout the South, for his successful treatment of all kind of diseases. If no cure, money returned. Questions, Price List, and all particulars mailed to any one on application. Advice and Medicine for all old standing diseases, as well as the Opium Habit, forwarded by Express to any part of the U. S. Agents wanted in every section. Address W. T. PARK, M. D., P. O. Box 158, Atlanta, Ga.

August 11, 1875—d&wtf

Business Directory.

NICK HOLMES, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 78 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia, solicits the public patronage. Will guarantee all his work. Boots and Shoes specialty. Give him a call. jan9—d6m

THOS. P. STOVALL, formerly of Augusta, Georgia, Commission Merchant, 108 North Fourth Street, St. Louis. nov6—dtf

THOMPSON HOUSE, No. 60 and 62 Broad street. Also, entrance at No. 43½ Whitehall street. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Mrs. T. J. Hunt, Proprietress, formerly from Southwest Georgia, more recently from Richmond House, Gainesville, Ga nov21—d3m

DENTISTS.

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist, Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga jan 7-dtf

I. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

J. S. JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Douglasville, Georgia. Will practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec10, 1875—d&w12mo

HOKE SMITH. W. M. JACKSON.

SMITH & JACKSON, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. James' Bank Block, Atlanta, Ga. jan23—d1m

BOYKIN WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT Law, Augusta, Georgia. Office, No. 193 Broad street, up stairs. Collections made and promptly remitted. jan21-d3m

LAW CARD.—POPE BARROW, Attorney at Law, Athens, Georgia. Collections made and promptly remitted. jan25, 1876—d1yr

JOHN L. HOPKINS, Attorney at Law, over Phillips & Crew's Bookstore, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets Atlanta, Georgia. jan19—d1m

PAUL C. HUDSON, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in McDuffie and adjoining counties. Collections a specialty. dec31—d3m

JNO. MILLEDGE, Attorney at Law. No. 2½ Pryor street, opposite the Kimball House. dec29—d1m

W. D. TUTT, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. dec25—d3m

HENRY C. RONEY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Georgia. Will practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle Circuits and Supreme Court of the State. Prompt attention given to collections. dec25 dtf

R. T. NELMS, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties, and the Federal Courts. nov7—d6mo

THOS. J. HOOKS. WM. T. TRIPPE.

HOOKS & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law, Railroad Block, corner Wall and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga. Refer by permission to Governor James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. McCay & Trippe, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Speer & Hooks, Bankers, Americus, Ga.; V. R. Tommey, Esq., President Georgia Banking and Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Coker, President bank of the State of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Longley & Robinson, Contractors and Builders, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Maddox & Rucker, Wholesale Tobacconist, Atlanta, Georgia jan11—d3mo

H. K. M'CAY. H. F. TRIPPE.

McCAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 14 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875—d1y

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States, and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10, '75—d1y

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april1, 1875—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1875—d12m

EDWARD J. KEAGAN, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5, '75—d1y

WILLIAM M. SIMS, Attorney at Law Washington, Georgia. Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties. Collection of claims of non-resident creditors a specialty. nov5—dtf

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections oct15, '75—d1y

GEO. C. TUMLIN, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office—Upstairs, over Bank. nov9—d3m

RHEUMATISM.

DR. RUSSELL'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia without fail. It also corrects Indigestion, cures Dyspepsia, Purifies the Blood and renovates the entire system. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle. 13 Broad Street. jan25—d6m 1stp Atlanta, Ga.

DYKEMAN & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

IN IMPORTED GOODS ONLY,

4 Peachtree Street

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY!

A discount of 10 per cent. allowed to Clergymen sep25—dtf

The Best Household Oil in the World.

C. WEST & SON'S

Aladdin Security Oil,

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Read the following certificate, selected from many others:

HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE, December 23, 1874.

MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS: Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,

[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.

☞ IT WILL NOT EXPLODE

Ask your Storekeeper for it.

Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS, 113, 115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore. oct26—d6mo

Madison House,

MADISON..........GEORGIA.

GOOD and comfortable rooms, free from bar-room annoyances. Polite attention. Good and bountiful fare, at reasonable rates.

P. B. WOODARD, Proprietor. nov10—dtf

Daily Constitution

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

General Traveling Agents:
J. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES, RISING BAROMETER, NORTHWEST TO SOUTHWEST WINDS, COLDER AND CLEAR WEATHER.

GEN. GORDON'S ADDRESS.

In to-morrow's CONSTITUTION will appear the address of Gen. Gordon in full. Secure a copy.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 113⅛ and closed at 113⅛.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday at 12¼. In Liverpool 6 7-16.

THE decision of the supreme court in the case of the city against Gould is in another column.

REVERDY JOHNSON, whose loss the country mourns to-day, was a believer in life insurance, and left in that way $100,000 secured to his estate.

WE beg again to remind our friends that they confer on us a great favor by sending their subscriptions direct to the office. An eventful year is upon us. Get all your friends to subscribe.

SUCH northern democrats as Randall Holman, Cox and others declare that it is impossible to grant a subsidy at this time to the Texas Pacific railroad project—"that the risk is too great to the party, and that the enterprise must wait a year, if not more."

THE friends of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad are not discouraged by their defeat in the House yesterday. They declare their purpose to build the road, and we sincerely trust that they will succeed. Atlanta feels a deep interest in their success.

THE Kentucky legislature was polled last week, or rather forty-six of the members were, with the following result: Hendricks, 13; Allen, 12, Pendleton, 7; Thurman, 7; Tilden, 3; Bayard, 1; Kerr, 1. Two statesmen were found to have no opinion on the subject, strange as it may seem.

The senate committee on territories will probably soon favorably report the bill to admit New Mexico as a state—the thirty-ninth of the rapidly increasing group. Mr. Elkin, the delegate from New Mexico, came to Washington loaded down with statistics, showing the wealth, productiveness and population of the territory.

THE bankrupt law lifted Henry Clews out of the reach of his outraged creditors, and now the stock and gold exchanges of New York have unanimously admitted him to membership. He is now ready to begin anew the process of skinning either individuals or states. He will not probably seek business from Georgia.

WILLIAM P. ROSS, a pure-blood Cherokee Indian, has been appointed United States Indian agent for the five civilized tribes of the Indian territory. He has not been confirmed, but doubtless he will be, although he is meeting with some opposition from members of the Cherokee tribe, who claim that he is the leader of a troublesome faction in the territory.

IN view of the intolerably monotonous debates in the senate, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times urges the necessity for an amendment to the constitution making a man ineligible for the senate until he shall have served two years on the editorial staff of a morning paper 22x28, and has acquired the art of getting all the news within that space.

MR. TREASURER NEW, states that since the resumption law went into operation $32,000,000 of national bank currency have been retired from circulation by the winding up of banks and $10,000,000 of greenbacks have been retired under the 80 per cent clause of the bill, making a total contraction of $42,000,000. These figures are from the books of the treasury, and there is no such thing as explaining them away. As the treasurer himself puts it, the shrinkage of the circulating medium is in a ratio of a little more than five per cent of its entire volume in a year, the resumption bill having become a law February 14, 1875.

THE secretary of war recently transmitted to the house a statement showing the total amount of appropriations for river and harbor improvements from 1824 to and including the appropriation of 1875. This half-century of appropriations aggregate nearly fifty million dollars. The following table shows the proportions that the several states received:

Maine	$1,300,000	Georgia..	$571,000
N H'p'shire	75,000	Florida..	276,000
Vermont...	450,000	Alabama.	630 0 5
Mass.......	2,300,000	Louisiana	1,345,000
R Island...	500,000	Texas....	412,006
Connecticut	965,000	Arkansas	385,000
New York..	7,500,0.0	Ohio.....	2,046,928
New Jersey	182,000	Indiana....	629,000
Penn	1,106,000	Illinois...	1,659,000
Delaware....	2,9 9,759	Michigan	5,900,000
Maryland....	1,031,5 0	Wis	3,732,500
Virginia	738 500	California	935,000
N. Carolina.	1,295,900	Oregon ..	400,000
S. Carolina..	144 000		

THIS is a sad world, says the New York Tribune. "The administration editors in this state are convinced of that. They have been wasting any amount of imagination in picturing ex-Gov. Seymour as the spontaneous choice of the New York democracy for the presidency, and had hopes of seducing at least one democratic journal to help them before long, when the Utica Observer, published at Mr. Seymour's home, comes out with this authoritative statement and upsets all of their nice little plans: "We beg to inform these bogus newsmongers, who are fond of substituting fancies for facts, that Gov. Seymour is not a candidate for the presidency: that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination; that if the office of president could be tendered him to-morrow, without the troubles of an election, he would peremptorily decline."

THE American fish culturists' association, at its late meeting in New York, decided to have the fishery interests of the United States represented at the centennial exposition, in a collection of every kind and variety of fish caught in American waters, in order that the fishery resources of the United States, as delivered from our lakes, rivers, and coast waters, may be fully illustrated. A committee was appointed to take this matter in charge. The collection will embrace an exhibition of the fish themselves, living, in refrigerators, on ice, stuffed, dried, or in alcohol; next, the products derived from the various species, either in their crude state or modified, together with their application in the arts or in trade; thirdly, the apparatus with which these objects are pursued, captured, killed and utilized; and last, the means by which the same are supplied, naturally and artificially, or maintained in a healthy living state.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The bill which is the special order in the house of representatives should, by all means, to be defeated. It proposes to repeal twelve sections of the present school law, and to substitute therefor twenty-seven new sections. Frequent changes in a law in which all are interested, the ignorant as well as the well informed, is, in itself, an evil. A school law, above all other laws, ought to be well understood. Such a law should be changed only when a change is absolutely needed. Now what need is there for the change under consideration? The only reason given by the advocates of the bill is the saving of funds. It is said that the present system is too expensive. If this is so, is it the fault of the law? Under the law the members of the board receive no compensation. The only county school officer who receives compensation is the county school commissioner. He receives a per diem not to exceed three dollars, to be determined by the board, for every day actually spent in the discharge of his official duty; and it is made the duty of the board to determine the number of days for which he shall do service. By means of these two provisions of law, the commissioner's pay can be fixed at such sum as the board may think reasonable. If the board allows him extravagant compensation, they can be removed from office at the instance of the grand jury, and others can be appointed in their places. If commissioners receive unreasonable compensation, the fault, therefore, is not in the law, but in the administration.

An examination of table No. 2 of the state school commissioner's report will show that a large majority of the commissioners were not extravagantly paid last year. By means of tables Nos. 2 and 7, any one can make the investigation for himself. Table No. 2 gives the compensation of the commissioners; and doubling the amount set opposite a county in table No. 7, will give about the county's quota of fund. The commissioners of some of the counties appear to have received too much pay. Wherever this has occurred, it has been because the people have not learned how to correct the evil. You need not tell us that when the interests of all the people of a county are one way, and the interest of one man another, that this one man will be able to control all the people. The people will most assuredly correct the evil wherever it has occurred as soon as they find out that the means of correction are in their own hands. It seems to us that the present law is just as it should be. The compensation of the commissioners ought to be more in some counties than in others, inasmuch as the expenses of living in some communities are less than in others, and who is so well qualified to judge of what this compensation should be as the people interested? Moreover, it may be asked, why repeal twelve sections of the present law and enact a law containing twenty seven sections *simply to reduce the compensation of county school commissioners?* That could be effected in a much simpler way.

To show the superiority of the present to the proposed law it is only necessary to make comparison at a few points.

The bill proposes that county boards be *elected by the people, any person being eligible.* Under the law *the grand jury elect,* and *freeholders* only are eligible.

Under the bill there are no grades in teachers' licenses, and a license lasts for all time. Under the law licenses are good for one, two and three years according to grade, and must be renewed. Under the bill, therefore, there will be no stimulus to study on the part of the teachers. Under the law, failure to study causes the teacher to gravitate to the position of ignorance.

Under the bill provision is made for filling only such vacancies on the board as occur by death. Under the law, ample provision is made for filling vacancies from any course.

Under the bill certain persons, who are licensed to teach, teach whom they please and share in the public fund. There is really no system. Under the law, the teacher is contracted with, and must teach at the place agreed upon, and there must be at least one school *in every district of a county.* There is, when the law is enforced, the most admirable system preserved.

Under the bill teachers of every grade and qualification *share equally in the fund.* Teachers are paid *according to contract* under the law.

The bill provides no tribunal for the decision of local controversies in relation to school affairs, nor does it give the right of appeal from any action taken by the board. The law makes the board a legal tribunal, and gives the right of appeal to the state school commissioner, and thence to the state board. All this can be done and the only expense to parties litigant is the postage on the letters written.

Under the bill no visiting or supervision of the schools is required. The board *may* visit and supervise. Practically there will be no such thing. The law makes ample provision for visiting and supervision.

The bill makes no provision for taking the enumeration of school population. There is ample provision for this in the law.

These are some of the points of contrast between the provisions of the bill and those of the law.

We desire to see our school system perfected, and not destroyed, and hope the members of the house will consider well the thoughts above presented.

DOGS VERSUS SHEEP.

The coon hunters are ahead this morning, and the colored owners of dogs are full of rejoicing. The agriculturists and other producers are in the back ground without a smile on their faces as they think of the future, for the senate of Georgia has decided by a vote of 21 to 15 in favor of the glories of the chase and of dogs generally. The farmers of the state were told to guard their flocks that the dogs and their owners might enjoy the rest of the state. All amendments and all substitutes were voted down, and the bill put upon the road for a speedy death. Are you incredulous, men of Georgia? If you are, we refer you to yesterday morning's proceedings of the senate. You will find that we have nothing extenuated nor set down aught in malice. It is a strange but strictly true story.

But we will not believe that our grave senators propose to utterly disregard the plain demands of the people on this subject. With one or two exceptions the entire press of the state has urged the passage of an efficient dog law. The state grange and the state agricultural society of the state, have memorialized the legislature in favor of such a law. We do not hesitate to say that nineteen-twentieths of the successful farmers of the state earnestly desire such a law. We believe a large proportion of the balance of our people are in favor of the movement. It is emphatically a popular reform.

We shall not waste our space with a presentation of familiar facts. We shall not contrast the wealth of Michigan and other sheep fostering states with the poverty of dog-fostering states. We shall not reproduce in figures the annual cost of maintaining the dogs of Georgia. We shall not urge the constitutionality of a special taxation of dogs, for no one disputes the right of the state to impose such a tax. We shall do none of these things. But we shall ask the senate if it is possible that the grangers, the state agricultural society, the press, and all, or nearly all, of those who have publicly expressed any views on the matter within the past year, are each and all mistaken in relation to the subject? If they are, all is well. If they are not—well, we hope the question will be reconsidered to-day, and happily settled in accordance with the expressed wishes of our struggling but plucky people.

OUR STATE GOVERNMENT.

We have noticed a disposition in some to complain that democratic administration of our state government is not reducing expenses as fast as could be desired. Complaint is made against both the legislature and the governor on the score of our annual expenditures. There seems to be no other ground of objection than this. The times are hard, and we are not surprised that the people should desire an economical government. The people are also just, and when they are placed in possession of the facts, they will be satisfied with the manner in which their public servants are discharging their duties. Radical politicians may denounce our present able and incorruptible democratic administration without cause, but we feel very certain that no democrat, uninfluenced by personal motives, will join in this unpatriotic work.

But let us look into this matter somewhat, and see what, if any foundation there is for these assaults. And first as to the legislature.

Before the war, members of the legislature were paid, we believe, four and five dollars per diem in gold, or its equivalent. Say $4 per day. Since the war, they have been paid $7 per day, or $6 when reduced to currency at the present discount. But the purchasing power of $4 before the war was greater than the purchasing power of $6 is now. Prior to 1861, board could be had at from $20 to $40 per month. Now it costs from $30 to $90. A suit of clothing which costs from $50 to $75 now, could then have been bought for one half of these sums. And so with all other articles, whether necessities or luxuries. Whether considered in the light of the actual facts, therefore, the per diem now is not greater than it was in former times. Indeed it will not go as far or bring as much as it did in those days of low prices and cheap living. Besides, a man's time is worth something. Day laborers about the towns are paid a dollar for a day's work, while skilled workmen are frequently paid as high as $5. A member of the legislature, the chosen representative of the people of a county, selected on account of his fitness and intelligence, is certainly entitled to as much, and in our opinion something more.

But let us turn to the facts and figures, and test the wild assertions of some of our cotemporaries by official documents. Our examination has been made with haste, but we think the following figures will be found correct.

By reference to the report of the comptroller general for the year 1869, it will be seen the legislative pay-roll for that year was $186,794 00. This includes the per diem and mileage of members, pay of clerks, etc., and indeed all expenses of both branches of the general assembly for the year. This was the second year under Gov. Bullock's administration, by which time the legislative machinery had got to working smoothly. In 1876, the second year of Governor Smith's administration, the legislative pay-roll was $97,520.70, or a little over one-half of what it was under his predecessor. But the difference is still greater for the next or third year of radical and democratic rule. In 1874, the total expense of the legislature in democratic hands was $104,744.70; whereas under Bullock in 1870 the legislative pay-roll was $514,414.00! or as much as the cost of all the five legislatures which have met since the accession of Governor Smith and the democratic party to power in Georgia. Remember, these are official figures, and they show a wonderful reduction in this item of our expense.

When we turn to the executive department, the exhibit of democratic economy will be found equally gratifying. Some of the clerks work at night, and assist to bring up the clerical labors of the two houses of the legislature when pressed for time, and are paid a trifle for it. The duties of the executive office are far more laborious and harrassing than they were before the war. And yet the expense for clerks in 1875 was only $6,298 30. The total expenses of the executive office in 1870, as near as we can arrive at it, was $44,824.13, or nearly four times as much as it was last year under Gov. Smith. The contingent, printing and all other expenses were very much heavier also; but we need not go into further details.

But something has been said about fees paid out last year for legal services. Last year was an exceptional year in this respect. It was found necessary to employ counsel in the insurrectionary trials in Washington and contiguous counties. Neither the attorney general nor any other one man could have worked up and attended to those cases properly, and the personal knowledge of local counsel was absolutely necessary to the judicious management of them. The whole amount paid out on this score however, was but little over a thousand dollars. A fee was also paid to a distinguished lawyer for services in the case growing out of the act lately passed to require railroads to pay tax on their property. The railway property in Georgia is estimated to be worth nearly if not quite $40,000,000, and the tax on it, if paid, at about $176,000 per annum. The reader will agree with us that this is a very important case, and however able and vigilant we all know the Attorney General to be, we should nevertheless consider the governor very derelict in his duty if he did not employ in addition the very ablest counsel to be had. The railroads are resisting this tax, amounting, as already stated to $176,000 per annum. If an individual had a case in court involving that amount a year, or even one tenth of it, he would hardly be content with one attorney, however able and learned.

As to the small sums occasionally paid to solicitors general for services before the supreme court in what are known as "pauper cases," the law makes it the duty of the governor to pay for these services when properly certified to by the proper court. It is not a matter of choice with him, nor does he employ the counsel, or indeed, know anything about such cases, until the claims, properly certified, are presented for payment.

Many cases growing out of the war, and out of the state road, were bequeathed to Gov. Smith by his predecessor, and he has had no alternative, but to do the best he could with them. In these as in all other matters, however, he has sought to cut down the expenses as far as possible. In some instances, counsel employed before he came into office have threatened, when their claims were not paid, to go into the courts of Tennessee and attach so much of the state road as lies in that state for their fees.

In all other cases where professional services were required, the explanation is found full and complete in the facts of the same. But the small sums paid out by the present governor, dwindle into insignificance, when contrasted with the $51,506,15, spent by his predecessor in a single year for lawyers fees. This is more than three times as much as Gov. Smith has spent during his entire administration.

In conclusion, we beg leave to say that the people of Georgia, when they compare their present condition under democratic rule with what it was a few years ago, will find much cause for gratification. Much has been done and much will yet be done. Our burdens are not of our own making, but they are upon us and we must bear them for a little while longer. Our public debt is being reduced, and in a short time our taxes will be trifling. Instead of criticising the legislature and the governor, let us rather hold up their hands and bid them God speed in the good work.

FACT AND COMMENT

CHARLES O'CONOR'S present income is estimated at $50,000 a year.

THE only republican in the new Spanish cortes is Castellar.

PERE HYACINTH is said to be about to come to this country to reside.

CARPENTER'S Black Hills expedition is to start on the first of April. This is highly appropriate.

THE London Times is said to be negotiating for the exclusive use of the Anglo-American cables on sunday nights during the centennial.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY had been a widower over a year when he remarried a few days since. His first wife died December 13, 1874.

THE family of the late Senator Fessenden, of Maine, are about erecting a monument to his memory in the burial place at Portland.

THE last census of the Japanese empire makes the population 33,300,676, an increase of 189,850 since the previous census was taken three years ago.

SEBASTOPOL was declared a commercial port just one year ago. Now it is the second corn grainery in southern Russia, and new buildings and boulevards have sprung up as if by magic.

WHEN a Kentucky gentleman plays poker he marks his winnings and losings on his shirt-cuffs, and when the latter exceed the former he sends his linen to wash, and the whole score is wiped out.

ON Wednesday morning Theodore Tilton occupied General Bank's seat in the house of representatives, and several sleepy members from out west were afraid he would carry them around without their knowing it.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY was disappointed in not getting on any of the financial committees of the senate, and his marriage indicates that he was determined to have some connection with the treasury department in spite of all opposition.

TURKEY has accepted the Andrassy reform project after some show of resistance. It is doubtful, however, whether this will end whatever there is of insurrection in Herzegovina or bring content to Bosnia.

THE Black hills excitement continues unabated, and a recent letter from that country says that forty houses have been erected and sixty more are in process of construction at the first settlement, which is called Custer City.

BLAINE'S friends are trading with all the ambitious republicans of the northwest. The following is the ticket in some of its phrase:

In Wisconsin..	Blaine and	Cameron.
In Iowa.......		McCrary.
In Minnesota		Ramsey.
In Kansas......		Ingalls.

THE centennial bill passed the senate yesterday, in the same form that it went up from the house. An analysis of the vote and pairs, shows that the bill was favored by 35 republicans and 11 democrats, and opposed by 4 republicans, 15 democrats and the independent senator, Mr. Booth, of California.

REV. JOHN S. GLENDENNING, late of the Prospect Avenue church, Jersey City Heights, but now of Henry, Ill., was married to Miss Mary Brown Thursday night. Rev. Mr. Fisher, of the Jersey City Second Presbyterian church, who acted as Glendenning's counsel during his trial before the Presbytery in Jersey City, performed the ceremony.

"GOV. KIRKWOOD, recently elected United States senator from Iowa, was for several years a drug clerk." What of that? Wasn't Pinchback a ——. We mean didn't Pinchback used to stand behind our chairs when we went boating down the river? and they are not trying to seat him now?—N. O. Picayune.

UNDER the belief that the Northampton bank robbers have secreted their booty in that town, a special reward of $1,000 is offered for its recovery, and the directors propose to employ 100 men to search for it. Meantime everybody going in or from the town in the night is put under close surveillance.

MADAME GRAVIER, sister of M. Thiers, died recently in France at the age of seventy-six. It was she who in 1849 kept a sort of eating house with a board at the entrance bearing the words: "Table-d'hote kept by a sister of M. Thiers." The latter brought an action against her, and having gained his suit obtained an order to have the obnoxious notice removed.

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS calls upon the legal profession to erect a monument in memory of the late James T Brady, and promises his aid, which would no doubt be liberally given in behalf of the proposed testimonial. Mr. Brady won great reputation at the New York bar, and Mr. Barney Williams' suggestion deserves the consideration of the profession.

THE marriage of cousins, of even the second degrees, among Indians, produces idiocy and insanity with more certainty than among the whites. The Ross family—Cherokees—have intermarried in this way, and have demonstrated the fact stated. Out of six children only one is passable in mentality; the other five are demented and physically weak as well. Indians are more uniform in similarity in temperaments than other races, and this, with similarity of blood, makes the result more certain.

The social democrats are the most active of all the political parties in Germany just now in the canvass for the approaching election of members of the imperial parliament. In the kingdom of Saxony they have nominated candidates in every election district, and are agitating in Berlin and the principal cities of the empire, where they intend placing their own candidates in the field.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who is now playing among the Atlantic cities, under a contract for fifty nights with John T. Ford, of Baltimore, receives $600 for each performance, or $30,000 in all. He stipulates that he is never to travel after night, nor to start on a journey before 11 o'clock in the morning unless he chooses; also that he is never to play in Washington City, nor on Friday nights. The expenses of the company traveling with him aggregate nearly $1,000 per day.

SAYS the Chicago Times: "When the military court was gathered in Chicago for the purpose of finding a little whitewash for Babcock—a job that was spoiled by the promptness of the St. Louis grand jury—General Hancock presented a well written and forcible argument in favor of adjourning the inquiry until the civil authorities had disposed of the case. The paper attracted no little attention, and the general was highly commended by many for the ability he displayed in dealing with an important point of constitutional law. And now it appears that Hancock deserves no more of the credit of that paper than the mere reading of it, and that its real author was Jere Black, of Pennsylvania."

HERE is another story from Washington: There is a rebel door keeper whose duty it is to hoist the flag over the house, which designates whether that body is in session. The memories of the glorious past are so overmastering to this faithful devotee of the lost cause, that he will not raise the flag in person; that duty is performed by a negro at ten cents a day. When it comes to lowering the flag, the confederate performs that proud and grateful office himself. The [illegible] is said to worry the speaker.—New York Herald.

LEGAL LORE.

Full Text of Decisions Rendered Tuesday by the Supreme Court.

The Auction Ordinance of Atlanta Held to be Illegal.

The Sentence of Manslaughter Against John O'Shields Affirmed.

Decision of one of the "Alexander Fry" Cases.

Reported Exclusively for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

BLECKLEY, J., having been of counsel, did not preside in this case.

Grubb, administrix, vs Kalb, et al. Equity, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendants to recover the possession of a certain described city lot in the city of Atlanta, or that the same might be sold for her benefit on the terms and conditions as therein prayed for. The defendants demurred to the complainant's bill including the exhibits thereto attached as a part thereof, for want of equity. The court sustained the demurrer, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the complainant's bill and exhibits, that the defendants therein brought an action of ejectment against the complainant to recover the possession of the same lot of land, in January, 1852, and obtained a judgment therefor in 1867. In February, 1871, the complainant was turned out of possession of the lot under that judgment, and Kalb, one of the defendants, was put in possession thereof. On that trial in the common law court, the complainant claimed the right to the possession of the lot, under a bond for title from Cone, contending that all the purchase money for the lot had been paid. The evidence as to that fact was conflicting, and the jury found for the plaintiffs in that suit, now defendants in the present bill. The equity which the complainant now seeks to assert is, that inasmuch as a part of the purchase money was due for the land, that was an equitable defence that she was not bound to have made on the former trial in the common law court, and therefore, she is not concluded by that common law judgment, but may now assert her right to recover the lot in a court of equity. Before the adoption of the code, the general rule was well established, that a court of equity would interfere to set aside the judgment of a court having jurisdiction, only where the party had a good defense of which he was entirely ignorant, or where he was prevented from making it, by fraud or accident, or the act of the adverse party, unmixed with fraud or negligence on his part. In Kenan and Rockwell vs. Miller, 2d Kelly's Rep. 325, it was held, that "if a complainant in equity has been before a competent tribunal at law, which has given judgment against him, that judgment, unless reversed, is conclusive upon him in the other forum, even as to matters of defense which he might have presented, but neglected to introduce at the proper time, and that too, notwithstanding the decision disallowing his plea, was erroneous." See also Bostwick vs. Perkins, 1st Kelly's Rep., 136. Stroup vs. Sullivan and Black. 2nd Kelly 275. Since the adoption of the code, when a party is sued on the common law side of the court, and has an equitable defense thereto he may plead such equitable defense, and obtain the same relief in the common law court, as he could have done in a court of equity, in all cases, where the machinery of the common law court is adequate, by moulding the verdict so as to give to the party the equitable relief which he claims. In the case of Fannin administrator, vs. Thomasson (45th Geo. Rep. 533), I concurred in the judgment of that case, not on the ground that the plaintiff could go into equity after he had been before the common law court, but on the ground that he was concluded by the judgment which had been rendered in the case, and for other reasons which appear in my concurring opinion. Assuming that Cone was bound to make a title to the lot to the complainant when the balance of the purchase money due for the lot was paid, (and not to Carmichael or his assignee to whom the evidence in the record shows the bond was payable), she had full knowledge of all the facts which constituted her equitable defense then, as well as she has now—and was bound to have availed herself of it then, and having failed to do so, she is now concluded by that judgment. We will not undertake now to say, that no case can arise in which a party would not be concluded from asserting his equitable rights in a court of equity, after a judgment against him in a common law suit, but as a general rule, in view of the provisions of the code, when sued, he should avail himself of all his defenses, both legal, and equitable, then known to him, or he will be concluded; for the public interest requires that there should be an end of litigation, and that it should not be protracted by litigating in a court of common law, and then in a court of equity, when the one court is as competent to grant him adequate relief as the other. There is nothing in the complainants case as made by her bill and exhibits thereto, which will take it out of the general rule above indicated. The common law court in which the judgment was rendered against her in the ejectment suit, was as competent to have granted to her the same equitable relief on the trial of that suit, if she had sought to have obtained it, as a court of equity, the aid of which she now invokes after the lapse of several years, and although she may not be technically barred by the statute of limitations, still, the lapse of time, is an additional reason in favor of the policy of the law which forbids the reopening of the judgment of the court in a case, in which she has been heard, or might have been fully heard, in relation to the same equitable rights while she now claims in her bill. There was, no error in sustaining the defendants demurrer.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

R. H. Clark, for plaintiff in error.
A. W. Hammond & Son, for defendants.

Bleckley, J., having been of counsel, did not preside in this case.

Alexanders vs. The State. Case, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants as partners in a mercantile firm in the city of Atlanta, in the statutory form, to recover the sum of $21,915 37 with a bill of particulars annexed. On the trial of the case, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $11,859 93 principal, and $3,335 05 for interest—against both defendants. Whereupon they made a motion for a new trial on the several grounds therein set forth, which was overruled, and the defendants excepted. The demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration, on the ground that the governor had no authority to institute the suit in behalf of the state, was properly overruled. The disability of the plaintiff to sue was not objected to until after the defendants had pleaded to the merits of the action, and if good should have been taken advantage of at the first term by plea in abatement. But we do not think the objection would have been good at any time. The governor had the power and authority to institute suit against the defendants, under the general power granted to him of a general supervision over all property of the state, with power to make all necessary regulations for the protection thereof when not otherwise provided for, and to engage the services of any competent person for the discharge of any duty required by the laws, and essential to the interest of the state, or necessary in an emergency to preserve the property, or funds of the state. Code § 61-74. The legal presumption was, at least upon demurrer, that the attorneys whose names were signed to the writ, had the authority of the governor to institute the suit.

There was no error in admitting the evidence of Harris to prove the items of $1,153 20 and $1,944 00. The declaration and bill of particulars charged gross amounts, and the items sought to be proved, were a part thereof; there was no objection to the declaration and bill of particulars, that it was not sufficiently specific, at any time before the trial. There was no error in admitting in evidence the award of the auditing board, and accompanying papers, inasmuch as the same constituted a part of the transaction under investigation, and connected with it. There was no error in rejecting the record of the judgment against Fry, for the reasons that it did not appear, that any part thereof had been paid. There was no error in refusing to allow the testimony of Miller and Clark, as to the promise made by Judge Stephens not to proceed against the defendant, J. C. Alexander, inasmuch as Judge Stephens had no authority to bind the state, even if he had made such promise. As a question of law, the state is not bound nor estopped from asserting her rights to her own property, unless it be done in her sovereign capacity, by a legislative enactment or resolution. It appears from the evidence in the record, that the defendants, as partners, did quite an extensive business with the Western and Atlantic railroad, selling it goods from time to time, and received payment therefor, and that J. C. Alexander was the active member of the firm in selling the goods and receiving payment from the treasurer of the road; that at the time the bogus bills in favor of the firm were paid by the treasurer of the road, he had no reasons for knowing that the same were not genuine bills, but paid the bogus bills when presented for payment, in the same manner as he paid the genuine bills due to the firm. There can be no doubt, from the evidence in the record, that the partnership firm of J. M. & J. C Alexander, were engaged in the business of selling goods to the W. & A. railroad, and receiving payment therefor from the treasurer of the road; and there is just as little doubt from the evidence, that J. C. Alexander, one of the partners, whilst engaged in that business, fraudulently duplicated accounts, and by other fraudulent means, received a large amount of money from the treasurer of the road, for which no goods were ever sold or furnished. J. M. Alexander was about the store, and usually ordered the goods, and knew they were selling goods to the W. & A. railroad. In view of the evidence in the record, the court charged the jury as follows:

"This suit is brought by the state of Georgia, for the purpose of recovering the sums of money named in the bill of particulars; which you will find attached to the declaration.

"The plaintiff claims that the defendants, J M and J C Alexander, received those sums of money from it; that they received this money without consideration, and that it should be returned. The defendants deny that they are liable for any of it. The plaintiff claims that this money was paid from the treasury of the Western and Atlantic railroad to the defendants, and that the money belonged to the state of Georgia. Money held in the treasury of the Western and Atlantic railroad by its treasurer, for the purposes of the railroad, was the money of the state of Georgia.

"If you find, from the testimony in the case, that a portion of the money, thus held in the treasury of the W & A R R, was paid to the defendants, J M & J C Alexander, on account of articles or goods which were claimed to have been sold or furnished by them to the road, but which, in fact, were not sold or furnished, and the money was paid to them without consideration, the state would have the right to recover it from them in this suit. If (to repeat the proposition) you find from the testimony in the case, that the money of the state, thus held in the treasury of the W & A R R, was paid to defendants, J M & J C Alexander, for goods or articles they claimed to have delivered to the road, but which were not, in fact, furnished, and the money was paid without consideration, the state would have the right to recover in this suit. It is claimed, in this case, that fraudulent claims were made, in the name of J M & J C Alexander, on the officers and agents of the W & A R R, for goods furnished, and that the claims were false, and the goods were not furnished, and that on that account the money was paid. The defendants deny the charges, and say they are not liable at all; this is the question you are called upon to determine by your verdict.

"It has been said that if money was paid improperly from the treasury of the road, that it was not paid to J M & J C Alexander, and that no money, thus paid, ever went into the hands of the firm; if any such payment occurred, that it was the act of J C Alexander, for which the firm is not responsible; about that, I will now instruct you. I have already stated, in general terms, if certain things took place, the firm would be liable.

"The question you now have to consider is, to what extent the defendants in this case, J M & J C Alexander, are bound by the acts of J C Alexander. Look to the testimony in the case, and see, first, what the parntership business of J. M. & J. C. Alexander was; what was the scope of the partnership business, what was their business; its real business transactions; ascertain from the testimony, what was, so as to be able to determine when an act was within the scope of that legitimate partnership business. After having ascertained that, proceed under this rule: For the acts of J C Alexander, within the scope of the partnership business, within the ordinary business transactions of the firm, and under color of, and in the name of, the partnership, the firm would be liable, if the officer from whom the money was obtained, had no knowledge or notice that J C Alexander was acting in violation of his duties and obligations to the firm. For his acts within the scope of the ordinary partnership business of the firm, done in the name of the firm, under color of the partnership, the firm would be liable, if the officer paying the money had no knowledge or notice that he was acting in violation of his duties to the firm. If he was in violation of his duties to the firm, and the officer of the state paying the money had notice or knowledge of that at the time he paid the money, then the firm would not be liable for it. To apply the rule to this case, if you should find, from the testimony, that Fry was an agent, purchasing agent or other agent of the Western & Atlanta railroad, that bills were made out in the name of J M & J C Alexander, or claims were presented in their name for or by the partner, J C Alexander, for articles purporting to have been furnished for the use of the road, and on that claim or claims in the name of the partnership, payments were made by the treasurer, or other officer of the Western & Atlanta railroad, and the officers withdrawing money from the treasury, and paying on that claim, had not knowledge of its true character, the firm would be liable.

"This same rule will apply if payment is made from the treasury of the state, if such payments were made to one of the firm or one acting under their authority. The firm, or either member of the firm, would have the right and power to appoint another to receive the money thus claimed for either of them, if it was for the benefit of the firm; and if Fry was appointed by the firm, or a member of it, for the purpose of receiving money from the treasury of the road on claims of this character, it would stand just as if it had been received by a member of the firm, and the firm would be liable, or not liable, under the rules I have given you. Gentlemen, if you have any difficulty in understanding me as I go along, I hope you will let me know, as I wish you to understand me. It is not absolutely necessary to a recovery on the part of the State that the money obtained should have gone to the use of the firm; what is necessary is that it should have been collected without consideration by a member of the firm, under color of the firm name, acting apparently within the legitimate scope of the partnership business, and without notice that the member was violating his duty to the firm, to the officers by whose act the money was taken from the state road treasury, and delivered to defendants, or either of them, or their agent. For articles or goods that were in fact furnished, money could be properly paid, and when thus paid, it could not be recovered in this suit to the extent that it may appear from the testimony in the case; if there was valuable consideration for the money paid, it could not be recovered. If you find that payment has been made for all claims due the state, find for the defendants. If partly satisfied, your verdict should be for balance due.

"It has been said in case that because of a transaction with one Chas. P. McCalla, the claims of the state of Georgia, if it had any against the firm of J.M. & J. C. Alexander, were settled and that that transaction operates as a bar to a recovery in this case; and it is claimed that by virtue of an executive order, McCalla was agent of the state, and had the right to make settlement of these claims, and that he did make it with J. C. Alexander, and that operated as a satisfaction against the firm. By terms of the executive order, McCalla would "proceed to bring up the accounts," etc. (Reading executive order.) This executive order did not confer on McCalla the power to make the alleged settlement with J. C. Alexander, and to release him from any claims the state might have against him; an agent must act within the scope of his powers, when he does that (as a rule) his principal is bound; under this executive order it did not extend so far as to authorize him to accept from J. C. Alexander a sum of money in satisfaction of these claims.

"It is claimed that one Hargroves, who, it is said, was one of the attorneys of the state in this case, was a party to the arrangement with J. C. Alexander and McCalla, and because of his position as attorney of record in the case, the settlement, if one was made, has force and is binding, and for that reason there can be no recovery. If Hargroves, whose signature appears, was attorney for McCalla, and not for the state, then his signature would not bind the state. If he was the attorney of the state to represent this case, he was not authorized by law to accept, in satisfaction of any debt that was due from J. M. & J. C. Alexander, any less amount than was due in satisfaction of that claim. It will be your duty to take the testimony and give it a careful and impartial consideration. If you find in favor of plaintiff, express the amount; if in favor of defendants, say, we the jury find in favor of defendants. If you find in favor of plaintiff, look to the papers for the time suit was commenced, interest can only date from that time."

What is the legal status of this case when stript of all irrelevant matters, and reduced to its simple elements? It is an action brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant as one partner, a sum of money which the plaintiff alleges they have fraudulently received from it, without consideration. The defendants admit that at least a part of the money claimed was procured from the plaintiff by the fraud of one of the partners, J. C. Alexander, but insist that he is alone liable for the fraud, and not the other partner, and that is the real question in the case. There was a good deal said on the argument about the state being bound by the promises made by certain parties to the defendant J. C. Alexander, and about accord and satisfaction and settlement, &c. To all of which, we reply as we have already said, that the state is not bound or estopped from asserting her rights to her own property otherwise than by some act in her sovereign capacity. It is not to be presumed however, that she will do or has done injustice to any of her citizens. We will first consider the questions, as to the liability of the partnership firm, for the money fraudulently obtained from the W. & A. railroad by J. C. Alexander, one of the partners. The 1915th section of the code declares, that all the partners are responsible to innocent third persons for damages arising from the fraud of one partner in matters relating to the partnership. The 1916th section declares, that partners are not responsible for *torts* committed by a copartner. So far as the evidence shows, the state is an innocent third party; the treasurer of the W. & A. railroad, from whom her money was obtained by the fraudulent conduct of J. C. Alexander, had no knowledge that he was acting fraudulently, and not in the regular and legitimate business matters relating to the partnership, when the money now sued for, was paid to him as one of the partners of that firm, with whom it was then, and had been for a considerable time, dealing. It was insisted on the argument, that although the conduct of J. C. Alexander in obtaining the money may have been a fraud, yet it was more than a fraud, that it was a crime punishable by law, and that one partner is not responsible for the torts or crimes, committed by a copartner. The reply is, that the plaintiff is not seeking to make J. M. Alexander criminally responsible for the torts or crimes of his copartner J. C. Alexander, but is seeking to make him responsible on the civil side of the court for the damages sustained in consequence of the *fraud* of his copartner J. C. Alexander whilst engaged in matters relating to the partnership, that is, when acting within the scope of the copartnership business. One copartner is not responsible and liable to be punished on the criminal side of the court, for the torts or crimes of his copartner, unless he has participated therein, and that is the true intent and meaning of the provisions of the Code. In regard to the liability of one partner on the civil side of the court, for the fraud of another partner, in the course of the transactions and business of the partnership, the rule is so clearly stated in Storey on Partnership, that we extract the entire section in which the rule is stated, and the reasons for it. "The principal extends further, so as to bind the firm for the frauds committed by one partner in the course of the transactions and business of the partnership, even when the other partners had not the slightest connection with, or knowledge of, or participation in, the fraud; for (as has been justly observed) by forming the connection of partnership, the partners declare themselves to the world satisfied with the good faith and integrity of each other, and impliedly undertake to be responsible for what they shall respectively do within the scope of the partnership concerns. Hence, if in the business of the partnership, money is received partly by one of the firm and partly by another, to be laid out upon a mortgage, and a mortgage is forged by one partner without the knowledge of the other, the innocent partner will be liable for the whole money. So, if representations of certain facts as existing are fraudulently made by one partner, unknown to the others in the partnership business, and the facts never existed, but the whole statement is a mere fiction, the firm will be bound to the same extent as if it were true, and the facts existed. This whole doctrine proceeds upon the intelligible ground, that where one of two innocent persons must suffer by the acts of a third person, he shall suffer who has been the cause or the occasion of that confidence and credit reposed in such third person." Story on Partnership, section 108. The same author (section 168) in relation to the knowledge of the acts of one partner by another partner thus states the rule: "In respect to what acts of one partner the others will and ought to be held to have notice of, so as to bind them all by implied consent or acquiescense, it may be laid down as a general rule, for the protection of those who deal with partners, that all of the partners have such knowledge and notice of the acts of any of their partners relative to their business, as in discharge of their plain duty they might or ought to have obtained." We find no error in the charge of the court in relation to the liability of the defendants as partners, so far as the money fraudulently received from the treasurer of the W. & A. R. R. is concerned, and there is sufficient evidence in the record to sustain the verdict as to that branch of the case. But the claim of McEwen, Grant & Co. for $5,996 40, which was allowed by the auditing board of commissioners, and directed to be paid to J. C. Alexander, and which was paid by the state treasurer on an executive warrant, stands upon an entirely different footing as to the liability of the copartnership firm of J. M. & J.C. Alexander to pay it. There is no evidence that the copartnership firm had any dealings with the auditing board in the sale of the goods, or otherwise, but on the contrary the evidence shows that the draft, and the bills on which it was founded, were fabricated by J. C. Alexander and Fry, wholly outside of, and having no connection with the business of the mercantile firm of J. M. & J. C. Alexander, and did not purport to have any connection with the business of that firm, nor does it appear that that firm received any part of the proceeds thereof. In our judgment, so much of the verdict as found the sum of $5,996 40 the amount of the McEwen, Grant & Co. draft, which was allowed by the auditing board, and paid out of the state treasury, against the defendants as partners, was contrary to law and the evidence. We therefore reverse the judgment of the court below in overruling defendant's motion for a new trial, unless the plaintiff shall write off from the verdict the sum of $5,995.40 with the interest on that amount, and in the event the plaintiff shall do so, the judgment of the court below will stand affirmed.

B. H. Clark; Gartrell & Stephens, for plaintiffs in error.
N. J. Hammond, attorney general; Hillyer & Bro., for the state.

DeSaulles & Co., vs. Leak. Complaint, from city court, of Atlanta.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. If in charging the jury on any material point, the judge expresses an opinion as to what the proof shows, or what is true according to the evidence, it is error for which a new trial must be granted by the supreme court. Code, sec. 3,248.

2. It is not error to repeat what is admitted by one of the parties; and that the admission was made, if so stated in the charge, will be taken as true, unless it be otherwise certified in the bill of exceptions.

3. An erroneous charge on irrelevant evidence, or touching a matter wholly immaterial to the merits of the controversy, is not cause for new trial unless it has misled the jury.

Judgment reversed.

Hillyer & Bro, for plaintiffs in error.
A. B. Culberson; Orr & Lewis, for defendant.

Dry Goods, &c.

Patronize Home Institutions.

Promote the Interest of Your State.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., No. 38 Whitehall street, have just received a large shipment of

Desirable and Seasonable Dry Goods

which they offer for sale CHEAPER NOW THAN EVER.
Marseilles Quilts from $1 00 up.
Paisley Shawls from $7 00 up
Linen Doilets at 60 cents per dozen.
Gros Grain Black Silks at $1 12½ per yard.
Choice Percales at 12½ cents per yard, and
1000 other articles EQUALLY AS CHEAP.

OUR LARGE FACILITIES

enable us to sell our goods at such low prices as to ASTONISH CUSTOMERS. This is no "catch penny" advertisement, but a statement of FACTS! FACTS!! FACTS!!! Call at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S,
38 Whitehall street.

feb13-dtf

Young vs. The State. Simply larceny, from Fulton.

BLECKLY, J.

1. The identity of the perpetrator of the offense is for the jury, and the evidence in this case was sufficient.

2. Evidence known to the prisoner at his trial is not newly discovered, though not known to his counsel until afterwards.

3. Newly discovered evidence, even if strictly cumulative, may be of no higher value than cumulative evidence; since producing a first witness to a new fact may be equal, simply, to producing a second witness to an old fact of the like character.

4 Newly discovered evidence is not favored as a ground for new trial. Greatly increased caution is needed now, since promiscuous affidavits are known to be less trustworthy than formerly. Courts are not obliged to grant a new trial for newly discovered evidence unless they are reasonably convinced that on another trial, there would probably be a different verdict. As a means of promoting such conviction in the judicial mind, it would be an advantageous practice to let it appear in the record not only who the new witness is, but where he resides, what is his character, and who are some of his associates or acquaintances. Affidavits to his character and credibility would be profitable.

Judgment affirmed

Wright & Hill, for plaintiff in error.
Jno. T. Glenn, solicitor general, for the state

Joiner & Ellis and T. Gould & Co., vs the Mayor and Council of Atlanta. Injunction, from Fulton.

BLECKLY, J.

1. The power in the charter of Atlanta to tax itinerant traders, is not lawfully exercised by the adoption of an ordinance to tax those itinerant traders only who are non-residents of city. No tax can be imposed on non-resident traders without imposing a like tax on resident traders of the same class.

2 A tax on the amount of sales made within the city by itinerant traders, is a tax on property, and cannot exceed the rate per cent. *ad valorem*, imposed on other property taxed.

3. A trader who opens a house within the city for the purpose of selling out therein a stock of goods, who deposits in the house a large stock and proceeds to sell them out, in the one place, by auction or otherwise, who does not convey any of the goods, or carry samples thereof, from point to point in the city for the purpose of sale, exhibition or the solicitation of orders, and who waits for customers to come to him at the location where he has established his business, is not an itinerant trader, within the meaning of the charter of Atlanta or of the general statutes of Georgia.

4. An illegal tax ordinance which requires returns and payment to be made within an hour after the tax accrues, then, in case of default, doubles the tax and sends forth execution, and, finally, denounces penal infliction for non payment, is better resisted by injunction than by affidavit of illegality, or other common law remedy; more especially as the party invoking protection is carrying on a large business which exposes him to numerous successive levies, day after day, for alleged non-compliance with the ordinance, and as the municipal authorities, having made one levy, threaten a repetition daily so long as the business is prosecuted.

Judgment reversed.

D. F. & W. R. Hammond; Hulsey & Hulsey, for plaintiffs in error.
W. T. Newman; O. A. Lochrane, for defendant.

John O'Shields vs. The State. Murder and verdict of voluntary manslaughter, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

1. *Res gestae* embrace the sayings of the parties within two to five minutes of the transaction which resulted in the homicide, and before preparation for defense could probably have been in the mind of the party speaking, especially if the sayings are against the interest of the speaker; but if he be a witness and has been sworn, and testified to the same facts which would have been proven by his sayings, the rejection of the sayings is not such error as will require a new trial on that ground.

2. When the facts proven in any view which can be taken of them, cannot make a case of involuntary manslaughter, it is not error to decline to charge thereon.

3. A new trial will not be granted on the ground of alleged partiality of a juror, on the affidavit of one witness, when the juror proves by a by-stander that he did not mention the name of the defendant, that all that he said was in jest, and when the juror purges himself by affidavit of all bias, and swears that he never had quarrel or cause of quarrel with defendant, but has always entertained good feeling towards him and was perfectly impartial between him and the state.

4. It is the duty of the court to reinstruct the jury on any question of law arrising on the facts proven on which they say they are in doubt at their request, and in such a case he is not bound to recharge them on the whole law of the case. He may properly confine himself to the point on which the jury ask to be enlightened.

5. It is proper for the court to provide the jury with medicine and such necessaries as can be furnished them without their exposure to outside influence.

6. When witnesses are examined in respect to the condition of the pistol used in the homicide, and on the point whether or not defendant shot at deceased, all additional evidence on these points is merely cumulative, and a new trial for newly discovered testimony, will not be granted on such evidence

7. Though the court does not charge on the point of whether or not the defendant shot and killed the deceased in the language of a written request, yet if he repeatedly submit that question to the jury in the charge given, and tell them that they must be satisfied of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and this court is satisfied that the substance of the charge requested was given, and defendant was not hurt by the neglect to give it in the language requested, this court will not order a new trial on that ground.

8. Where the charge fully and fairly submits the whole law of the case to the jury, and they find the defendant guilty, and the court below is satisfied with the verdict, and this court sees sufficient evidence in the record to sustain the verdict, though the evidence be conflicting, this court will not control the discretion of the court below in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Gartrell & Stephens, W. A. Shorter, W. F. Wright, T. P. Westmoreland, for plaintiff in error.
Jno. T. Glenn, solicitor general, for the state.

BLECKLEY, J., having been of counsel. did not preside in this case.

J. Ben. Wilson & Co., vs. Sprage Mowing Machine Company. Complaint, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

1. A corporation in an action on contract need not set out in the declaration how or by what authority they were incorporated, nor aver themselves to be a corporation. 3d Harrison 165-168, 16, Ind. 275.

2. If it were proper to do so and the omission were defective, the defect would be amendable and not good in arrest of judgment.

Judgment affirmed.

A. W. Hammond & Son, for plaintiff in error.
L. J. Glenn & Son, for defendant.

J. R. High vs. Ed. Cox. Complaint, from DeKalb.

JACKSON, J.

1. Notice that the acceptor has failed to pay is not necessary to charge the drawer of a domestic bill of exchange in this state, the draft or bill not being intended to be negotiated at any chartered bank.

2. When the holder of a bill of exchange or draft, gave time to the acceptor, and told the drawer that the acceptor had arranged the draft with him, and the drawer is thereby induced in a settlement with the acceptor to allow him the amount of the draft, and two or three years have elapsed until the acceptor has become insolvent, and the drawer has lost all hope of recovering the value of the draft back from the acceptor, and suit is then brought by the holder against the drawer.

HELD, that such conduct of the holder and consequent loss of the drawer, discharges the drawer from the payment of the debt.

Whitaker vs Blalock & Kirby, January Term, 1875—p 64.

Judgment affirmed.

L. J. Winn, for plaintiff in error.
Candler & Thomson, for defendant.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—House—There have been 2128 bills, and 69 joint resolutions introduced in the present session.

Jones of Kentucky, offered a resolution reciting that the act of March, 1869, to strengthen the public credit and providing for the payment in coin of the interest on the 5 20 bonds, was virtually a violation of the various acts under which these bonds were issued, and at variance with the platforms of the democratic and republican parties in 1868, and that such act of 1869 was passed without consideration and was therefore, repealable at the will of any subsequent congress; that it was unjust, unequal and oppressive legislation, greatly increasing the amount to be paid by the government and inuring to the benefit of the bondholders and capitalists and to the positive detriment of the people, therefore resolving that the act of March, 1869, be repealed. Referred to the committee on banking and commerce.

Saylor—That the secretary of the treasury report the amount of gold owned by the government available for the resumption of specie payments. Adopted.

The fortifications bill was reported. It appropriates $15,000

Adjourned.

Luckie, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill relating to the execution of custom house bonds. The bill provides that whenever a bond is required of a firm for payment of custom on goods imported for their use, and the bond is executed by one member of the firm in the name of such firm, it shall be equally binding on all the members of the firm. After discussion the bill was passed.

Walker, of Virginia, from the committee on education and labor, reported back the bill to apply the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the education of the people. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Ellis' resolution to make it in order to move an amendment to the harbor and river bill for an appropriation for rebuilding levees, objected to by Mr. Reagan. Also a resolution that the committee on levees should visit the states of Louisana and Mississippi, to inspect the levees, etc., and was objected to by Hellman, of Indiana.

House Adjourned.

SENATE.

The merchants of Baltimore petition for a repeal of the bankrupt law.

76 Pensions appropriation bill which passed the house was adopted with unimportant amendments.

A bill to remove restrictions on sales of public lands in several southern states—passed. It will go into effect on its becoming a law. It provides that the public lands affected by this act shall be offered for sale as soon as practicable, from time to time according to the provisions of the existing law, and shall not be subject to private entry until so offered.

After executive session adjourned.

Confirmations—Staples postmaster at Portsmouth, Va.; Billings, Victoria, Texas, and Mills, at Morgan City, Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The secretary of war asks for an appropriation of half a million to pay troops in advance.

The regular deficiency bill provides that all persons forwarding legal tenders or fractional currency to the treasury must prepay it at a contract rate of 12½ cents on sums under $500 and 25 cents on $1000 and larger sums.

Morton and Spencer.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—In the senate this morning after the passage of the pension bill, there was wide spread consultation between Morton and Clayton, when the latter returned to his seat and moved to take up the land bill and the Pinchback case again went over.

Gen. Morgan, regularly appointed by the governor of Alabama to manage the case against Spencer, read two charges and thirty-six specifications against him, which were filed with other papers. Morton was not present.

The present question before the committee is whether the charges, specifications and evidence warrant an investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 15.—The Cuba and New York steamship line will despatch King Arthur on the 19th, with mails for Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, etc.

The appropriation for the transportation United States money is exhausted.

The senate committee on public lands concluded the subject of railroad lands to local taxation.

Among the cadets at large appointed by the president, is Britton Davis, of Texas.

Thurman, Bayard, Merrimon and McDonald were appointed a committee on the part of the senate to act with the house committee in shaping the financial policy of the democratic party.

Geo. Dennison, naval agent at New York under Lincoln, fell in the street and was carried to the Arlington, where he died. He had eaten a cheerful dinner with his friends.

A Rumored Rupture in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15.—A cabinet rupture rumor has obtained a wide circulation this evening. Nothing tangible can be learned about it.

The prosecution at St. Louis telegraphs Pierrepont that evidence comes to them that a Mr. Sherman, assistant district attorney from New York, is working in the interest of Babcock. Pierrepont replies that Sherman was sent out by Mr. Bliss to collect testimony, and says to Dyer, if he interferes with you in the least to obstruct justice in any manner, treat him with any severity he may deserve.

Marine.

QUEENSTOWN, February 15.—The bark Jennie Armstrong, of Philadelphia hither, is aground at Kavanagh's point.

LIVERPOOL, February 15—The steamer Vanguard from New Orleans brings a mate, and three seamen, survivors of a crew of seven of the Eliza Prosper from Pascagoula, which was capsized. They were in an open boat without food and water.

CADIZ, February 15.—The brig S. C. Kennedy from New York for Limerick, experienced heavy weather. Three of the crew were washed overboard and drowned.

Fire.

CONCORD, N. H., February 15.—The fire at Pittsfield burned Tuttle's block, the [illegible] and the Congregational church. Loss [illegible].

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16.

Preferred Locals.

New Seeds.

For real Delicacies, Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, New Crop Select Teas, Fresh Roast Coffees, Pure Spices, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices, go to A. M. Lewin & Co's, 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS, WM. McNAUGHT & CO. [illegible] Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION is printed on our "news" [illegible]

Doors, Sash, Blinds.

We have the largest stock of White Pine Sash, Doors and Blinds in the South. Our prices are lower than small manufacturers or dealers can afford. Our terms are strictly cash, our prices are too low to give credit: but we ship goods to be paid for on delivery at the depot where the purchaser resides, and guarantee them to give satisfaction. JENNINGS & ASHLEY, 31 and 33 Broad St., near the Bridge. feb13—d'f

New Advertisements.

Insurance card—Jas. H. Low & Co.
Post Order 24—McPherson Barracks.
Atlanta Lodge, K. of J.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Notice—J. Robinson.
Notice—B. S. Walker.
Trustee's sale—Joseph Brown.
Expectorant—Dr. Jayne.
Farm for sale—C. Kontz.
Opera house—Josh Billings.
Medical—Dr. Harris Fisher.
Lost letter—Miss Maggie Lorraine.
Dress cutting—Mme. Livingston.
Board—C. J. Maclellan.

The Gem of Southern Novels.

"LEAH MORDECAI."

BY MRS. ABBOTT.

The publishers are pleased to announce the complete success of this fascinating story of Southern life. Its graphic descriptions, thrilling episodes, and elevated sentiment has caused it to find its way to hundreds of refined and appreciative households.

Sent, richly bound, post paid, on receipt of $1 50, by either of the Atlanta Book Stores. feb13-dtf

Carpets at Low Prices.

I respectfully ask the members of the legislature and others from abroad or in the city, to call and examine my Carpets and Prices before buying.
WM. A. HAYGOOD, 21 Marietta street.
feb13—sun tues thurs

Spanish Memorandum.

LONDON, February 15.—A Paris correspondent of the Times has the following additional details of the Spanish memorandum in relation to Cuba: The paper commences by tracing the history of the insurrection in Cuba. The insurgents at first demanded reforms, though Spain had made more concessions than any other European government had given its colonies. The insurgents have increased in numbers. The small proportion of whites among the rebels is pointed out, and the memorandum continues: The revolt has become a war of races. The insurgents are burning and laying waste all they can find. Their triumph would be a blow to civilization. The sympathizing Cubans residing abroad could not constitute a government. Spain alone offers a guarantee to foreigners and to civilization. Even if Spain agreed to treat, could she offer negotiations with the foreign adventurers who formed the nucleus of the insurrection. Triumph of Spain would speedily lead to the abolition of slavery which exists only contrary to the desire of the government. As to the persistence of the insurrection the note says the United States took twice the time to subdue Florida and France much longer to conquer Algeria. The Times correspondent's summery of document does not include the accusation against the United States for giving aid to the rebels which was mentioned by La Liberte.

A Resolution.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 15.—A resolution has passed the senate requesting senators and members of congress to use all proper means to defeat subsidies for canals, railroads or other internal improvements.

Winslow Arrested.

LONDON, February 15.—The American consul, at Rotterdam, telegraphs that all the money Mrs. Winslow has will be seized and delivered to him.

Winslow, the American forger, has been arrested here at the instance of the American embassy, and arraigned at Bow street police court, and remanded for a week.

The resignation of Lord Abercorn as lord lieutenant of Ireland, is authoritatively denied.

Beecher.

BROOKLYN, February 15.—The advisory council opened at 2 o'clock. Delegates from 149 churches occupied the body of the church. The galleries were filled chiefly with ladies. Beecher greeted the delegates on their arrival, and opened the proceedings by an address to the delegates.

Winslow Arrested.

BOSTON, February 15.—The Herald's London special says: Winslow, when arrested asked to be sent to America at once, all moving in a party. He asked that his wife be let alone, and denies having cash or bonds. He says nearly all the newspaper accounts were erroneous.

Babcock's Trial.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Alf Bevis, distiller, testified that Joyce showed him the Sylph despatch from Babcock, in 1874. His understanding from it was, that revenue agents were not coming. On that information, preparations were made to run crooked whisky. Bevis got a letter from Joyce to show and satisfy his partner. The contents of the letter was excluded. It satisfied Bevis that all was right, and they would not be disturbed in making crooked whisky.

England.

LONDON, February 15.—In the commons this evening, Disraeli introduced a bill to enable the queen to take the style and title of Empress of India.

The London Standard says that telegraphic instructions have been sent to Wade, the British minister to China, to support Germany's claim against China for plundering the German schooner Anna. A portion of an unattached squadron has been sent to China to strengthen Wade's hands. There is no reason to believe that any occasion will arise for a hostile demonstration.

Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A Berlin special to the Daily News says the following has been published there as a warning against emigration:

"The German minister at Washington has recently been asked to interfere in behalf of Germans in Louisiana, who, it was alleged, had been very badly treated by the kuklux, but the minister could do nothing."

Count Von Arnim has been forbidden by his physicians from undertaking the journey to see his son at Berlin which he had contemplated.

Sentenced.

BELVIDERE, N. J., February 15.—Polk Ward is sentenced to be hung on the 24th of March.

John Riter for killing his two sons, plead guilty of murder in the 2d degree and sentenced to 20 years hard labor on each conviction.

Plymouth Church.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 15.—Dr. Bacon was nominated temporary chairman. After some preliminary business Dr. Bacon was selected as first moderator, Hon. Nelson Dingley of Sulle, Maine, second, and Dr. Bates of Illinois, third. After Scripture reading, Dr. Bacon prayed for wisdom in council, for the pastor of Plymouth church, that he might be wholly blessed and his ministry more fruitful, and that the result would be harmony in his church. The moderator then said it is proper to remark from the first that we are not here to whitewash either this church or its pastor. If they need whitewashing they should have called other than us.

2. We are not called upon to revise and correct the judgment of any former council.

3. Not to amuse the public by drawing attention to side issues.

4. Not to decide or try the main question which has agitated, not only Brooklyn, but all English speaking christendom for three years. We are [illegible] manner [illegible] the church concerning the [illegible] known which it has dealt with what all proceed[illegible] the great scandal, to revise [illegible] to it. Conclud[illegible] this church in relation [illegible] abstain[illegible] be asked for silence [illegible] from all applause.

CASH AS YOU GO.

Meeting of the Provisioners Last Night to Consider the Garnishment Laws.

Not Prepared for Exclusive Cash, but are in Favor of Retrenchment

A Lively Card from J. D. Waddell on his Lottery Connections.

News in the Courts and on the Streets.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, February 15, 1876.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

4 Atlanta	2	13 Coweta	18
5 Southern	00	14 Rome	6
6 Oconee	3	15 Cherokee	12
7 Albany	21	16 Augusta	19
8 Southwestern	21	17 Middle	6
9 Pataula	16	18 Ocmulgee	13
10 Chattahoochee	19	19 Eastern	17
11 Macon	8	20 Brunswick	7
12 Flint	16		

[Supreme Court Decisions of last term may be had by addressing W. H. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta, Ga. $1 00 per pamphlet to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION; $2 00 to others. Sent postpaid.]

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No 15. Argument concluded.
No 16. Withdrawn.
No 17. Gray vs Blachman et al.; rule, from Fulton; argued.
Hillyer & Bro, Julius F. Brown, for plaintiff in error.
A B Culberson, contra.
No 18. Lassetter, sheriff, for use, vs Byrd & Cooper et al; debt, from Fulton.
B H Hill & Son, by R H Clarke, for plaintiff in error.
Hillyer & Bro, contra.
Pending the argument of Mr Hillyer, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a m to-morrow.

THE CITY COURT.

HON. RICHARD H. CLARK, JUDGE.

The city court met yesterday at nine o'clock, and transacted the following business:

State vs Jane Gresham, colored; larceny of $14 70 from Mr. D. P. Rutledge; plea, guilty. This defendant is about to become a mother, and the court ordered her to be discharged.

D P Hill for defence.

State vs Allen Young, colored; stealing a coat from a boarder at the Campbell house, December 9th, 1875; plea, guilty; sentence, $25 and costs or three months in the chaingang.

State vs Gus Walker, colored; assault and battery on Henry Parker; verdict, guilty; sentence, $25 and costs or six months in the chaingang.

State vs Abraham Echols, colored; stealing a flannel shirt from Sherman & Mangum, December 25th; verdict, not guilty.

State vs William Hull and Sterling Robinson; nol pros'ed.

State vs Kit Kelsey; stealing a pair of boots from the restaurant of Joseph Nix; plea, guilty; sentence, $25 and costs or six months in the chaingang.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE POLICE COURT.

THE SOCKWELLS OF SOCKWELLVILLE.

Our worthy recorder opened his eyes considerably yesterday morning when he found himself confronted by the entire Sockwell family. There were Martha Sockwell, the old woman, Fannie Sockwell, the first love, and Jennie Sockwell, a miss, sweet seventeen. The old woman was scantily attired in a faded calico gown of doubtful age and many sents. Fannie supported a sundown of astounding dimensions, a dirty face, and a pair of ragged shoes.

Jennie was attired in a gorgeous plaid, pinned back in a ravishing manner, a blue hat with a peacock feather, and a pair of distracting gaiters.

The family inhabit a pleasant vale near the outskirts of the city, known as Sockwellville. It is a resort frequented by travellers by night. Travellers usually go down to Sockwellville with money in their pockets and come back with none, at least if they do we have have never heard of it, and on the contrary instances are frequent where the police have been compelled to interfere to preserve to travellers their hats, coats, boots, and other articles of raiment, which were about to be violently distrained by the aforesaid females. Now the unity of the Sockwell family was disturbed Saturday night, the cause whereof is as follows:

Jennie, the youngest, had gone up town Saturday afternoon, and on her way back she encountered a bar room. Here Jennie reposed a few moments and resumed her journey the heavier by about a quart of whisky. Upon reaching home Jennie intimated a general desire to fight everything that came in her way, and bestowed her compliments plentifully over the old woman and her sister. At last the old lady, her wrath being excited, determined to give Jennie a dressing. The nymph had gone into the front yard, and her sister Fannie was dispatched to catch her and bring her into the house. The combat which ensued between these two damsels was short and decisive. Fannie retired to the house without Jennie, and also without a large portion of her hair, which plentifully bestrewed the field of battle. She had further lost a good deal of her outside clothing and had her best tooth permanently loosened. But, reinforced by the old lady, Fannie sallied forth again. Between the two they bore the struggling and screeching Jennie into the house, and laid her upon the bed. Then the old lady gathered a bed slat in her strong right arm, and while Fannie held Jennie down, she plied it with tremendous effect. Jennie's capers over that bed would have astonished an acrobat in a circus, but they did not do any good, for the old woman's arm was strong, and she never missed her aim. When the mother was through Jennie didn't sit down any that night but went for the police. The Recorder discharged the old lady, who went off muttering, "Dis is my child and I'd whip her if I was hung for it the next minute." Fannie was fined $1 and costs, and Jennie $5 and costs.

THE STORY OF A WIDOW

The widow Chapman, a sad eyed middle aged lady, told the court that a two legged monster one W F Covington, had come to her house with malice aforethought, and knocked her over with three pounds of beef. The widow said that Covington came from the market the beef in his hand and "sat in the door." The widow she "sat on the side of the bed." Covington asked the widow if she had been telling stories about him, and the widow said she had not. Then Covington said the widow told a lie, and let the three pounds of raw beef slip at her. The widow and the beef disappeared over the opposite side of the bed together, and Covington did not stop to see which was hurt the most but departed. The court told the widow to dry her eyes. He would put Covington where he would disturb the quiet of any more widows with raw beef, and forthwith sentenced that gentleman to pay $15 and costs.

Here the curtain fell and the morning show was over.

THE RETAIL PROVISIONERS.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS, BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC., LAST NIGHT.

Last evening, in pursuance of a previous call, given rise to by the late garnishment act of the legislature, a number of retail provisioners, butchers, bakers and confectioners assembled at the chamber of commerce.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. R J Griffin, president of the grocers' protective association, who stated briefly the objects for which they were assembled, and which were to devise ways and means for reducing their business down to dollars and cents, or, in other words, get back to

THE CASH SYSTEM.

Captain Fuller moved a committee of three who should reform and propose business pertaining to the question. Agreed to.

Capt. W. A. Fuller, Dr. W. D. Michell and W. B. Boyd were appointed such committee.

While they were out the assembly

HAD AN ADDRESS

by Col. J. A. Stewart, which speech was in Mr. Stewart's happiest vein. His remarks were received with enthusiastic appreciation.

THEIR REPORTS.

The committe returned with the following matters:

MAJORITY REPORT.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 15, 1876.

We, the majority of the committee, do not think it practicable or advisable to enter into an exclusive cash system of business, but are fully satisfied that retrenchment and reform is necessary, and should demand our special attention.

Respectfully
DR. W. D. MITCHELL,
W. B. BOYD,

MINORITY REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT: After due deliberation, your committee appointed to draft an obligation for the retail grocery merchants, bakers, confectioners, butchers and others needing family supplies, report the following as the

OBLIGATION.

"We the undersigned, members of family supplies, hereby pledge ourselves not to sell anything whatsoever, in the grocery or provision line, to any consumer, on credit. This to commence on the first day of March, 1876, and to be of force one year from that date, unless we are relieved by a three-fourths vote of all present at two regular meetings consecutively."

Your committee further reports the following resolution:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the president appoint three persons from each important business street favorable to the cash system, to canvass said streets with a list with the obligation heading said list for the purpose of securing the names of all persons doing business in our line and that said committees be instructed to procure all signatures they possibly can and report at our next regular meeting, February 22.

PROVISO.

Provided that at our next regular meeting, three fourths of all present vote "yea," then the obligation to be of force and take effect from and after the first day of March, 1876. If "nay," then the obligation to be of non effect.

W. A. FULLER.

A DISCUSSION

arose over the reports, which was participated in by Messrs. Fuller, Mitchell, Thomas, McDaniel and others.

The majority report was finally adopted and the majority report laid upon the table accordingly.

The meeting was well attended and in the main harmonious.

TOWN TOPICS.

—The sale of seats to Booth will begin at Phillips & Crew's at 9 o'clock this morning. Seats for the four nights will be sold.

—In the present house there 110 farmers, 24 lawyers, 15 merchants, 12 doctors, 6 preachers, 2 tailors, 2 editors, 1 tanner, 1 manufacturer. The oldest member is 70 years old, the youngest 27, the average age 42.

—The mechanics meet at the chamber of commerce to morrow night to organise a protective association.

—Washington was handsomely illustrated in the house gallery yesterday by peerless specimens of monumental beauty.

—At the Markham: L P D Warren, Albany; A R Lamar, Savannah: A J Lane, Macon; S H Stokeley, Crawford.

—W B Wynn is agent for soliciting insurance for Messrs. J H Lowe & Son. He is active and energetic.

—A party of gentlemen met at the Markham house last evening and organized a "German" club, for the purpose of social enjoyment and pleasure. They will give their first german at the Kimball house to-morrow evening, in honor of a Columbus belle visiting our city. The club is composed of some of our best young men.

—The alarm of fire last night called out the fire department promptly. The fire originated in the engine room of the National surgical institute over Dodd's store, and was caused by the heat of the boiler communicating to the floor and ceiling. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Mr. William McElroy, a young man apparently about twenty-five years of age, from Milton county, was lodged in the guard house last night for safe keeping.

He is accused of stealing a horse from a negro, and twenty dollars and a pistol from Doctor Stanford, his employer two years ago in Milton county. He disappeared immediately after the crime, and turned up a few days ago in DeKalb county, where he was arrested. He will be taken back for trial.

THE QUAKER FESTIVAL.

Another large crowd assembled at the "Quakers Festival" last night. Every one of the tables was liberally patronized, and the ladies netted a large sum. The evening was the most enjoyable of the season. The music furnished by the Italian band was very fine. Among the ladies at the lemonade table we noticed Miss Willie Howard, Miss Laura Wilson and Miss Barbara Kennedy.

SENATE NOTES.

—The bill to incorporate the Atlanta City Brewery company was rightly referred. It went to the committee on "internal improvements!"

—The senate galleries were comparatively deserted yesterday. [We take it all back—they came in afterwards!]

—Senator Wilson thinks that to tax dogs will keep immigrants away and drive laborers and farmers out of Georgia to other states, where the keeping of dogs is encouraged!

—Senator McDaniel, when the dog law was up yesterday, said he was in favor of "going the whole dog or none!"

—Senator Black will move to reconsider the dog law this morning. In the meantime it is supposed Senator Hester will look up further biblical ideas.

—Senator Howell's masterly fight against the convention bill in the senate has been a subject of complimentary discussion in both houses and by outsiders. His earnest declaration of desire to be able to recall all the evil fruits growing out of the convention of 1861, was full of the fire of true eloquence. Senator Howell has just reason for pride in his work.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Alfred Turner, an esteemed citizen of this place was married to Mrs. Lou Hardage. The ceremony took place at Evans' chapel, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The church was crowded by the friends of the parties, who showered their good wishes upon them. After the ceremony, Mr. Turner and his accomplished bride took the train for Tennessee on a brief visit. We join their friends in wishing that much happiness may attend them through life.

THRASHER KILE ARRESTED.

HE IS RELEASED ON BOND.

Yesterday morning Mr. Thrasher Kile, who is accused of stabbing a soldier named Marshall, was arrested by Lieutenant White of the police. Kile was walking quietly along the street when arrested, and apparently making no effort to conceal himself. He went along quietly to the guard house, and was subsequently taken before Justice Butt where he promptly gave bond for his appearance when wanted. There is a warrant against him issued by Justice McConnell and charging with assault with intent to murder. His case cannot be tried at present, on account of the wounded man being in no condition to testify. We learn that the soldier's condition is improved. Kile, we understand, claims that he is innocent of any offense, which we hope he may be able to prove.

A Question for the Georgia Legislators.

ARE MONOPOLIES TO BE ENCOURAGED BY FAVORABLE TAXATION?

While the merchant, farmer and capitalist are to be taxed to support the government of the state at such rates as to make a fair return for their labor and capital very difficult, the writer is informed that certain sewing machine companies, are let off with a specific tax (?) which if applied ad valorem to the amount of their assets would not be one tenth of one per cent. while other business are mulcted in five times that per centum. Are our tax laws indeed to "raise a revenue," or are they to oppress the lowly for the relief of the rich?

Think of it now Messrs. legislators!—tax a poor man or an enterprising merchant, or a widow's roof-tree five times as much as a rich sewing machine company. Do this, and your farmer and merchant constituents will be proud of you! TAX PAYER.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Ransom Shin, who tried to kill Tom Lawrence, at Cobb's store, on the McDonough road, four miles from the city the other night, was tried yesterday before Justice Butt.

Shin struck Lawrence on the side of the head with a weight, cutting off a portion of his ear. He was committed in default of bond of $2,000. Tripps for defense.

THE CITY COURT.

SMALL SINNERS BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

The city court met yesterday morning at its usual hour, Hon R H Clark, judge.

The criminal docket was resumed, and the following cases disposed of:

State vs Gus Walker. Assault and battery on James Parker, December 24, 1875. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, fine of $25 and cost or three months in the chain gang. Bray for defense.

State vs Susan Spears, colored. Larceny from the house. The charge was that on the 3d day of January, 1876, she entered the servants room at the residence of Mr W A Hooper, and stole an axe and handle of the value of $1. Verdict not guilty.

Same vs Bill Ivey. Larceny from the house. Charge that on the 4th of February, 1876, he entered the kitchen of Mr J M C Reed, and stole one small sack of flour of the value of $1. Verdict guilty. Sentence a fine of $25 and costs or three months in the chain gang.

Charley Austin was arraigned on the charge of stealing a yellow legged hen from Bob Yancey. The case was elaborately argued by Mr Yancey for the defense, and at last accounts the jury were hung with a good chance of spending the night together.

Court meets again this morning.

THE CIVIL DOCKET.

On Thursday morning the court will take up the civil docket, and cases will be called peremptorily for trial. Parties and witnesses will take notice.

THE THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" was repeated at the opera house last evening by Furbish's Fifth avenue combination before a large and unusually fashionable audience. The scenery, which is carried with them by the company, was much complimented. The acting thought was very fine, especially that of Mr. George C. Boniface, and the Misses Langley and Pike. Mr. Henry Hannah as "Picard" was the perfection of a valet. The audience enjoyed the occasion to the utmost, and there was a general feeling of regret when the curtain fell upon the last act. The company is one of the best traveling, and carry with them the good wishes of the very large number of our citizens who were so unfortunate as to see them.

J. W. BURKE, Macon, Ga. F. G. HANCOCK, Atlanta. WM. A. RAWSON, Atlanta, (Special.)

BURKE & HANCOCK,
Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, PAPER, TWINES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, &c. NEW YORK BILLS DUPLICATED. ORDERS FAITHFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
RAWSON BUILDING, No. 26 ALABAMA STREET,
Atlanta, Georgia.

A CARD.

EDITORS OF THE CONSTITUTION: I have lived over forty years. The while I have tried to serve my country and my kind, in seasons alike of war and peace. Never until a day or two since, did anyone attempt "to blur my name with foul dishonor." A senator, named Hester, *in* his place, in the senate, *went out* of his place, to make a most wanton personal attack upon me—one of the managers of the Georgia state lottery. Why he should have singled out me through whom to strike the institution a blow, I can't conceive; for it is certain that I never knew the creature and never did the fellow a *favor*. His spoken speech "as the idle wind I regarded not." In fact he is the only wind-mill I ever saw run by water, (he drank four glasses of water while speaking.) I had no rights upon the floor of the senate. But he has chosen to parade it—a literary gem—in the press. Through the press I may be heard.

I must beg pardon for talking plainly and calling things by their true names.

There are nine lies in his printed speech important enough to be noticed; there are seventeen others of comparative insignificance.

Senator Hester says: "Some of the persons invited to participate in the scheme spurned it, among them being Mrs. Cobb, widow of Gen. Howell Cobb, once a governor of the state." The senator's chronology is at fault—Mrs. Cobb was not a widow then—Howell Cobb died nearly two years after the lottery act was passed. He was at Milledgeville and favored its passage surely not for the benefit of *his widow!* The supreme court was then in session at Milledgeville, and I well remember that when I approached the late Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin—clarum et venerabile nomen—to ask whether Mrs. Thomas R R Cobb would be benefitted by being of the number of trustees, he said: "My daughter is not without means of support—but my niece, Mrs. Wilson, whose husband fell in the fore part of the battle of Manassas is needy—make her a trustee." Judge Lumpkin is dead; but there are two living witnesses to the conversation, as I state it, besides myself—to-wit: Major Moses, of Columbus, and Mr. Harry of Washington.

The senator says that I am "the head of the concern." The truth is, I am its humblest member, and know less of its operations, outside of its benefactions, than any one else connected with it. He insinuates that I have made (*or stolen?*) an immense amount of money out of the concern, as he called it. The insinuation is a LIE! Not five hundred dollars of the salary allowed to me ever got into *my* pockets, as those associated with me will testify. And if he will produce a single person who ever called on me for help in time of need—if deserving—and who went away empty, I well take back the fixedest conviction of my mind, and say, "Hester is a gentleman."

The senator says: "No reports have been made between the dates of the charter and the one above given. "Annual reports have been made since my connection with" the cocern, "according to law."

The senator says: That I stated that "they had bought some other property, (besides the school building) but this had been sold and the money pocketed."

That statement I pronounce a LIE. I have not spoken to, nor seen a member of the senate committee on the judiciary since I saw Hester's reported speech—nor have I conversed with one of them on that point since I met them in committee; and I am willing to leave it to that committee, or to any one of them, as to whether this is not what I stated about the purchasing of "other property:"

"The lottery bought fifteen acres of land within the corporate limits of Atlanta, whereon to erect an orphans' home. For lack of means no home has been built yet. Indeed, the managers were compelled to sell some three or four acres of it to meet bills and pay current expenses. They still retain ten or twelve acres."

The creature talks about Waddell's "cream." When and where have I tasted of it? He insinuates, and, indeed, makes it a point of a tack upon me, that I am an "educated man."

Is that a crime? By the favor of an honored uncle, I was permitted to graduate, not without credit, at the University of Georgia. I paid him back four-fold over in dollars and cents for his benefaction to me. His claim upon me had he presented it ever, would have bankrupted my gratitude! But I tried to help some others in the same way. Two of my wards have diplomas from the same institution at my expense. Two others have been there, and though they did not graduate, they do no discredit to the man who sent them there.

The creature speaks of me as the grandson of "Stephen" Waddell! I should not have believed that my grandfather's christian name was "Stephen"—if I had not seen it in print under the imprimatur of "the HONORABLE ROBERT HESTER"—senator—selah! I had always heard that my grandfather was christened MOSES. Why the senator wanted to link to my ancestral patronimic "Stephen"—unless it was by the principle of association of ideas, he "STEPHEN," whom some bad fellows "stoned"—I cannot imagine. The senator must, however, mark the difference: They "stoned" "Stephen:" he is merely throwing MUD at me. Paul minded "Stephen's" clothes. I shall not pursue the parallel.

The senator, (I desire to be polite), says that tickets are sold in the room adjoining the school building. Not a word of truth in that. No vendor sells tickets there.

He waxes eloquent upon a statement that I made as he alleges before the committee to-wit: that one of the orphan boys going to the school, at one time drew the numbers out of the wheel, and descanted grandiloquently upon the demoralizing, bent such an incident must give to the boy's character. Let me say, that the boy who drew out the numbers is Scott Grist—a lad of some sixteen years—now in the employ of Governor Brown on the State railroad at thirty dollars per month—four fifths of which he gives to the support of his widowed mother—Demoralization? It is your sort of puritanic demoralization. Good men—men who can look into the clear pellucid stream of charity and not take hydrophobia at the sight, will feel a sensation of pleasure and thankfulness in the contemplation of such a fact; and wise men will be more thoroughly convinced of the truth that "all our blessings are bought at a price."

You talk about morality! All your ideas of morality came over in the "Mayflower"—that same skiff that fruited in December, and took root on Plymouth Rock, nearly three centuries ago. But even from that stock there were some good shoots. Do you know that Jonathan Edwards and his son-in-law founded Princeton college with money raised by a lottery? Princeton college, the alma mater of our Lumpkins, our Colquitts, our Crawfords! Do you know, sir, (no 'squire) that the monument erected to commemorate the noble Pole, Pulaski, at Savannah, was the work of a lottery? Do you know that General Greene's monument was built by a lottery? Do you know that the gold region of upper Georgia was disposed of by a lottery? Do you know—but I haven't time to teach you history, to teach you truth. Life is too short. But, Puritan as you are, let me say to you that when we come to our final account in the day of general reckoning, I shall be willing to show sheets with you, and ask you to put into your side of the balance a weight which will make me and my twelve hundred orphaned charge, whose fathers' bones are bleached upon every battlefield of the confederate struggle from Galveston to Gettysburg. Kick the beam.

JAMES D. WADDELL.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The city sanitary commission met last night in the room of the police commissioners. Dr J P Logan, president; Dr V H Taliaferro, secretary; Dr W T Goldsmith, Dr C Rauschenberg; L DeGives.

The resignation of Col John Collier was announced and the appointment of Dr Rauschenberg in his place.

H T McDaniel, city engineer, read an interesting paper "on water sewerage and the sewerage of ancient times."

Rev. Robert Logan of Gainesville, contributed a valuable paper on sewerage in Atlanta. He estimated the value of the excreta in Atlanta at $128,000.

The city engineer was requested to furnish a plan of the sewers and drains in the city as they now exist, and a chart of the city with his proposed system of sewers.

An interesting colloquial discussion ensued.

Dr. J Stainback Wilson favored the dry-earth system. Atlanta however, would have to have a compound system—in the center water as comparatively a necessary evil with no system on the outside.

Dr. C Rausenberg said the removal of excreta on wheels was exploded. In European cities where the Cartage plan was used they now use water works.

Water was the great cleanser and God's great purifier.

The capacity of the stream supplying our water works is 2,300,000 gallons per day. Allowing the usual average of 31 gallons per capita would give us here over 1,100,000 gallons daily, water sufficient to carry off all the excrementitious matter. Water next to good air and food was God's great blessing.

Dr. W T Goldsmith did not think the water supply equal to the task of flushing the sewers. But no amount of water would carry off the matter deposited at the end of the outlet. One great objection to water carriage is the pollution of the streams. Atlanta is not adapted to sewerage because of the want of water supply and facility to discharge sewage.

The commission adjourned to meet on Thursday, March 23.

—Wm B Wynn has been appointed by Jas H Low & Co, to solicit fire insurance for companies represented by them.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house met at 3 p m and was called to order by Speaker HARDEMAN.

SENATE AMENDMENTS.

To require county officers to make returns to grand juries. Senate amendment striking out tax collectors and school commissioners. Concurred in.

To amend the act prohibiting the sale of farm products between sunset and sunrise in certain counties by making it applicable to Butts county. Senate amendment inserting the counties of Polk, Terrell, Jefferson, Warren and Putnam. Concurred in.

To repeal the act regulating the letting out of contracts in Clarke and Oconee counties. Senate amendment inserting the county of Harris. Concurred in.

READ SECOND TIME.

House bills were read the second time and referred.

Senate bills were read the first and second time.

READ FIRST TIME.

Mr. SPEER—To prohibit the sale of liquors within half a mile of Sunnyside on the Macon and Western railroad.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

Mr. BACON of Bibb, introduced the following, which were agreed to without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, It has been charged upon the floor of the United States senate, and by a portion of the public press of the northern states that it is the design of the legislature of Georgia to abrogate or abridge the privileges or rights now enjoyed by all citizens of this state under the constitution of the United States; Therefore

Be it resolved: As the sense of this general assembly that the equal political rights of all citizens of this state, regardless of race or previous condition are permanently fixed and secured by the constitution of the United States, which is recognized by this body as the supreme law of the land, and that no abridgment of, or interference with these rights is proposed or contemplated or desired, in any action of this general assembly or by the people whom we represent and that any and all legislation in contravention thereof either by the legislature or by a convention of the people would be null and void.

Resolved: That the political relations of all classes in this state have been harmoniously adjusted upon the basis of the present provisions of the constitution of the United States, that peace and good feeling between the races prevails throughout the state, and that it is neither the desire nor to the interest of the people of this state to reopen these questions which have been thus permanently settled beyond the power of agitation to disturb.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Fannin, the house adjourned until 9:30 a m, Wednesday.

AT THE BULL'S EYE.

TAKING AIM AT THE TARGETS IN THE TOURNAMENT LAST NIGHT.

Quite an interested audience, embracing almost as many ladies as gentlemen, assembled in the ball room of the Kimball house last evening to witness and participate in

THE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT,

organized and conducted for the benefit of the Atlanta benevolent association. We have quite a number of good marksmen in the city and some of these were on hand ready to contest the honors of the matches and gather in the prizes.

THE TARGETS

were nicely arranged upon the music platform and were as fair marks as were ever had. The range over the ball-room floor was excellent and, barring a defect in the disposition of the lights, the conveniences of the occasion were perfect.

THE WINNERS.

The judges were Messrs. J. C. Kimball J. H. Ketner and W. D. Bell.

The silver cup for the best five shots with a rifle, at the word, was won by Mr. Bob Chisholm, who is a capital good shot, but was closely crowded by Capt. F. Burke, who is an excellent rifleman.

The silver medal for the best five shots at will, small eye, was won by Capt. T. G. Garrett, after a close contest.

The chromo for bird-shooting was also won by Capt. Garrett, who tied with Messrs Hurtz and Malone, but beat both in the rub round by getting four birds out of five.

Mrs. J. H. Ketner won the silver card receiver for the best five shots by a lady. She rang the bell several timer.

Both herself and Mr. Garrett donated the price of their silver prizes to the Benevolent Association.

Messrs. Gillespie and Golding deserve much praise for their generous donation of arms, time and labor, without money or price paid. They will certainly not fail to have their pure public charity appreciated.

THE MOBILE LINE.

That able and popularly known gentleman, Col. A. J. Orme, has been appointed general agent of the Mobile line, hence to New Orleans, vice Mr. W. J. Houston. Col. Orme yesterday received his credentials from the railroad convention in New Orleans, and has entered fully upon the discharge of his duties. Col. Orme is a plain, practical business man, thoroughly posted in rail road and freight matters, and we feel sure he will prove "the right man in the right place." The railroad companies have shown a wise judgment in selecting Col. Orme, and we congratulate him upon his advancement, which is so richly deserved?

A DRESS PARTY.

COVINGTON, GA., February 15, 1876.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—While we are waiting for the train this morning, we will dispatch you a few items about the grand fancy dress party that occurred at Stalling's hall last night. We cannot take time to describe the various characters that were represented. At an early hour the hall was crowded by persons in fancy masks and costly costumes presenting indeed a laughable scene.

The attendance was large and well selected, and all enjoyed themselves in the highest degree, and the report is that two more young men have lost their hearts in Covington.

At 10 o'clock the masks were removed, and all enjoyed themselves as they best liked, some danced, some promenaded, and some made set-love speeches.

We noticed among the visitors Miss Mary Thomason, of Atlanta; Mr. Boyd, of New York; Mr W J Ray, T B Henderson, of Monroe; B S Walker, Mr Johnson, of Social Circle, and Mr John Walker, of Boston.

The pleasant exercises closed at half past one o'clock

SPECTATOR.

OUR fellow citizen, Wm. B. Wynn, from this day, is authorized to solicit Fire Insurance for companies represented by us, and we bespeak for him a liberal patronage.
JAS. H. LOW & Co., General Insurance Agents,
feb16—d1t No. 2 Whitehall street.

Patronize Home Institutions.

A reduction worthy of attention in Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Silks, Bleached Goods, Dress Goods, Carpets, etc., at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
feb13-dtf

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked, that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease may thus be accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cough or Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.
feb16—dwed-sat-sun&w1t3dp

A Big Thing.

That fine $1,000 suit of Furniture at Jas. L. Watkins' furniture store, 42 and 44 Whitehall street, will be raffled off—chances five dollars.
If you want to try your luck come at once and get your number.
feb13—dtf

See Them and Secure One.

Broche and Paisley Shawls from $7 00 up. Determined to sell them regardless of cost. Also a lot of fine Cloaks, etc. Call at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
feb13—dtf

John Ryan

is now selling excellent Brussels Carpets at $1 05, $1 10 and $1 15. Those in want of such goods will do well to call before buying elsewhere. feb15—d2t

Such Great Bargains

At Furchgott, Benedict & Co's. New styles Percales, only 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Marseilles Quilts, at $3 00 and $3 50, full size, elegant designs. Call and see them. feb13—dtf

Closing Out Carpets, Carpets.

To secure a nice Carpet, call in time at our establishment. Matting, Oil Cloths, Oil Curtains, offered now cheaper than ever. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.

Col. Thos. Hardeman.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I perceive that the friends of quite a number of distinguished Georgians are urging their respective claims for the position of governor, and while not a politician nor the champion of any gentleman, I desire to say that during my sojourn of a few weeks in your city affording me an opportunity to elicit quietly, the popular sentiment, I have learned that there is a resistless undercurrent in favor of calling the Hon. Thos. Hardeman to the executive office. When the character, ability long and eminent public service of that distinguished Georgian are considered it is not strange that he should stand high in the confidence and affections of the people of the state; or that they should desire to signify that confidence and esteem by placing him in the position mentioned. No nobler man could be thus honored; none could prove more worthy such an honor. His past fidelity to the interests of the people of Georgia and the great ability with which he has discharged every public trust, committed to him, constitute satisfactory assurance of ability and fidelity for the future.

The people will find, when the sentiment of Georgians is fully and clearly expressed that the views expressed by reporters, interviewers, &c, in the papers of Georgia, which put their several candidates in the van, are results of reckoning without their host—and that the host is with Hon. Thomas Hardeman, whom they intend to call to the front at the proper time.

VISITOR.

Our Family Bread.

Truly the most important adulterations to avoid are those which are calculated to injure the "staff of life," our family bread. We know that merchants who supply their customers with pure articles like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and his True Flavoring Extracts, retain better patrons have a larger trade, and make more money, than those who buy and recommend articles that are poor and cheap. Besides its a pleasure to have articles that never fail to give satisfaction, and that can be used with safety. Aside from its excellence, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is one third stronger, two cans equal to three other kinds.
feb12—dsat-sun-tues&thur&w1t

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, February 15, 1876.

Cotton closed at 11¼ for middlings. Lower grades neglected.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	17
Air-Line Railroad	32
Georgia Railroad	6
Central Railroad	3
Western and Atlantic Railroad	10
West Point Railroad	00
Total	68
Receipts previous	52,710
Total	52 778
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	53 153

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	34
Shipments previous	49,421
Total	49,455
Stock on hand	3,698

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1875.	1876.
Saturday	14,816	15,819
Sunday and Monday	24,016	27,097
Tuesday	12,529	17,537
Wednesday	15,703	
Thursday	11,210	
Friday	15,846	
Various	496	
Total	94,687	60,453

Showing an increase of 9,071 bales, compared with corresponding days of last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 15.—Money easy at 4.
Sterling quiet at 6.
Gold 113⅜@113¼.
Governments dull and strong; new fives 118⅜.
State bonds quiet and nominal.
Stocks closed active and strong; Central 116; Erie 17⅜; Lake Shore 66⅜; Illinois Central 99⅜; Pittsburg 93¼; Northwestern 44⅞; preferred 67; Rock Island 110⅜; Pacific Mail 35¾; Union Pacific 69⅛.
Sub-treasury balances—gold $49,804,266; currency $37,721,092. The sub-treasurer paid out $97,000 on account of interest and $508,000 for bonds. Customs receipts to-day $717,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

(*Special to the Constitution.*)

Receipts at all ports to-day	17,587
Exports to Great Britain to-day	15,831
Exports to continent	3,228
Consolidated receipts	60,453
Consolidated exports	58,000
Stock in New York	158,544
Stock at all ports	889,863

NEW YORK, February 15.—Gold closed at 113⅜.

Cotton—New classification; Spots closed quiet; low middlings 12¼; middlings 13, Futures closed weak; sales 10,000 bales; February 12 29-32; March 13 1-32; April 13 9-32@13 5-16; May 13 17 32@13 9 16; June 13⅜@13 25 32; July 13 15-16; August 14 1-16.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton quiet; sales 533 bales at 13@13 3-16.
Net receipts 699 bales; gross 1,789.
Futures opened quiet, and closed weak, with sales of 10,000 bales.
The following table shows the opening and closing prices:

MONTHS.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
February	13 31-32	12 29-32
March	13 3-32@13⅛	13 1-32
April	13 11-32@13⅜	13 9-32@13 5-16
May	13 9 16@13 19 32	13 17-32@13 9-16
June	13 25-32@27-32	13⅜@13 25-32
July	13 15-16@14	13 15 16
August		14 1-16
Septemb		
October		
Novem		
Dec		
January		

GALVESTON, February 15.—Holiday. Cotton net receipts 2,210 bales; exports coastwise 1,483; continent 2,066; stock 68,061.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 7,970 bales; gross 8,806; exports to Great Britain 7,030; France 2,939; continent 1,162; sales 6,000; stock 387,202.

MOBILE, February 15—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼@12⅜; low middlings 11⅛@11⅜; good ordinary 10; net receipts 2,027 bales; exports coastwise 1,339; sales 1,200; stock 76,184.

SAVANNAH, February 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10; net receipts 1,418 bales; gross 1,803; sales 834; stock 78,686.

CHARLESTON, February 15—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½@12 9-16; low middlings 12; good ordinary 10¼@10½; net receipts 746 bales; sales 600; stock 54,927.

AUGUSTA, February 15.—Cotton quiet; offerings light; middlings 12½; net receipts 35 bales; sales 407.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 12¼; net receipts 36 bales; sales 407.

WILMINGTON February 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; net receipts 36 bales; sales 43; stock 3,605.

NORFOLK, February 15—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅜; net receipts 1,375 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,276; sales 33; stock 18,458.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 12½; gross receipts 124 bales; exports coastwise 115; sales 265; stock 1,058.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15—Cotton market quiet; middlings 13⅛; net receipts 922 bales.

BOSTON, February 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅛; net receipts 146 bales; gross 146; stock 19,780.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, February 15.

Flour—dull; slightly in buyer's favor; superfine western and state $4 35@$4 70; southern flour quiet; common to fair extra $5 00@$5 90; good to choice extra $5 95@$8 75.
Wheat—dull, limited inquiry.
Corn—about ½c lower; graded mixed 63½@64; graded yellow 64; ungraded new western mixed 58½@64; new yellow southern 63½@66½; new yellow Pennsylvania 64½.
Oats—dull; mixed western and state 46@49½; white western and state 48@52.
Coffee—Rio dull; cargoes 14⅜@18 gold; job lots 15@19 gold.
Sugar—quiet and steady.
Molasses—unchanged.
Rice—quiet and unchanged.
Naval stores—firmer.
Pork—moderately active; new mess $21 50.
Lard—firmer; more active; prime steam 13 06¼@13½.
Whisky—steady at $1 12.
Freights—a shade firmer; cotton per sail ⅜@9 32; per steam 5-16.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, February 15.

Flour—steady and unchanged.
Wheat—irregular; fairly active; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 01¾ bid for spot; [illegible] March; $1 00 April; No. 3 $5 92; rejected 71 bid.
Corn—firm; No. 2 mixed 41 spot; 41⅜ March.
Oats—quiet and steady; No. 2 31⅜.
Dressed Hogs—strong and higher at $9 [illegible]
Pork—irregular and in the main higher; spot $21 60; March $21 67½.
Lard—irregular and in the main higher at 12¾@12 85.
Bulk Meats—in fair demand and advanced; shoulders 8; short rib middles 11⅜@11½; short clear middles 11⅞.
Whisky—$1 06.
At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was firmer at $1 01¼ February, $1 March; corn firmer and ⅛c higher; oats unchanged; pork dull and 10c higher; lard dull but 2½c higher prices paid.

ST. LOUIS QUOTATIONS

ST. LOUIS, February 15.

Flour—steady; medium fall and extra at $4 50
Wheat—firmer and inactive; No 2 red winter $1 52; No. 3 do. $1 37
Corn—firmer and active; No. 2 mixed 38½@38½.
Oats—dull; No. 2 34½ bid.
Barley—dull and unchanged.
Rye—higher at 71.
Pork—inactive at $21 50@$21 75.
Lard—inactive at 12¾@12¾.
Bulk Meats—quiet and firm; shoulders 8; clear rib sides 11⅛; clear sides 11¼.
Bacon—firm; shoulders 9; clear rib 12½@12¾; clear sides 12¾@12⅞.
Whisky—dull and nominal at $1 06.
Live Hogs—active and higher; packers $7 75@$8 00.
Cattle—a shade firmer; improved demand; prices unchanged.
Receipts—flour 3,000; wheat 11,000; corn 46,000; oats 10,000; barley 2,000; rye 2,000; hogs 1,185; cattle 715.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS

CINCINNATI, February 15

Flour—quiet and unchanged.
Wheat—dull at $1 25@$1 30.
Corn—steady; moderate demand at 40@44.
Oats—quiet and steady.
Barley—dull; No. 2 spring $1 13@$1 14.
Rye—quiet and at 78@80.
Pork—prices higher at $21 87½@$22.
Lard—quiet and steady; steam 12½@12⅝; kettle 13½@13½.
Bulk Meats—steady and firm; shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 11½; clear sides 11½.
Bacon—fair demand; shoulders 9½; clear rib sides 12½; clear sides 12¾.
Whisky—steady; fair demand at $1 05
Butter—steady; choice western 25@30.
Live Hogs—active demand for light shipping; packing grades slow at $7 8[illegible]@$7 90; receipts 1,152, shipments 1,342.

LOUISVILLE QUOTATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.

Flour—quiet; extra fall $4 00@$4 25.
Wheat—quiet and unchanged.
Corn—quiet; 45 for choice white and mixed.
Oats—quiet at 38@40.
Rye—dull at 80.
Provisions—very strong.
Pork—$22 50.
Bulk Meats—shoulders 8½@8⅝; clear rib sides 11⅝; clear sides 11⅞.
Bacon—shoulders 9⅝@9¾; clear rib sides 12⅝; clear sides 12⅞; hams, sugar cured 13½@14.
Lard—tierce 14½; keg 15.
Whisky—quiet and firm at $1 05
Bagging—quiet and firm at 12@13.

BALTIMORE QUOTATIONS.

BALTIMORE, February 15.

Flour—quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine $3 75@$4 25; extra $4 00@$5 00; family $5 25@$6 75; city mills superfine $3 75@$4 25; extra $4 75@$6 00; Rio brands $6 75@$7 00; fancy $8 75.
Wheat—steady; Pennsylvania red $1 35@$1 38; Maryland red $1 15@$1 45; amber $1 52@$1 57; white $1 25@$1 50.
Corn—southern quiet; western a shade firmer; southern white 60@62
Oats—dull at 40@45.
Rye—nominal.
Provisions—easier, but not quotably lower
Bulk Meats—shoulders 8⅝@8¾; clear rib 11⅝@11⅝.
Bacon—shoulders 9¾@10; clear rib 13.
Lard—steady.
Coffee—nominal at 15½@19.
Whisky—dull and easier at $1 11.
Sugar—quiet.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAVANNAH, February 15.—Cleared—barks Trosvik, Peterson, Gefle, Germany, W P Neilsen, Kunsden, Baltimore; brig Profeta, Barcelona; schr A C Buckley, St. Johns, Porto Rico; Charmer, Providence. Sailed—steamship Ashland, New York; bark Petersen, Baltimore; schr Charles P Stinnickson, New York.

CHARLESTON, February 15.—Arrived—str Ponce, Porto Rico; str City of Atlanta, New York. Off the port—bark Belgium, Liverpool; bark America, Havre.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Arrived out—Colchester, Pompson, Portia, Agnes Campbell, Addie E Sleeper, Emma, Blanche, Prudhoe, Julia Eueston.

HEADQUARTERS FOR "SEED" IRISH POTATOES.

We have 500 bbls. in store and to arrive of selected "EASTERN" Seed Potatoes, which we warrant Pure, of the following varieties: Extra Early Rose, Extra Early Goodrich, Pink-Eyes and Peerless, We have some very fine Northwestern Rose, which we offer at $2 50 to $2 75 per barrel. Also, some fine Iowa Peachblows for table use. All will be sold extremely low for cash.
W. F. STOKES & CO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED THE WHOLESALE TRADE. jan28—d1m

PREMIUM JOB OFFICE OF GEORGIA.

The Constitution BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
IS ONE OF THE
Most Complete in the South
And is prepared to furnish
Promptly and Cheaply
THE VERY BEST
Plain, Fancy and Ornamental
JOB PRINTING.
SUCH AS
CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, COTTON RECEIPTS, NOTE-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, HAND BILLS, ENVELOPES
Railroad Printing a Specialty
PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, RAILROAD BILLS, RAILROAD TICKETS, MANIFESTS, LABELS, ENVELOPES, CARDS.

CITY LOCALS.

Wando Fertilizer and Acid Phosphate, made in Charleston, by the Wando Mining and Manufacturing Company. The undersigned are appointed agents in Atlanta for the sale of the above HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS, and are now ready to supply all orders on short notice. Please call and see the analysis before buying elsewhere. Sold for cash or on time for cotton option notes. Mark W Johnson & Woodruff. Atlanta, Ga., February 7th, 1876.

In Memoriam.

POST OF McPHERSON BARRACKS, ATLANTA, GA., February 15, 1876.

POST ORDERS, No. 24.

It is the melancholy duty of the Commanding Officer to announce the unexpected death, at 6:30 p. m., yesterday, after an illness of only three days, of our much beloved and respected Post Surgeon ALFRED DELANY, U. S. Army.

The deceased entered the service and was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on the 18th of April 1864, and as First Lieutenant in the Medical Department of the Regular Army on the 9th of October, 1867, his Captaincy in that Department bearing the same date. He has seen nearly eleven years military service and had been on duty at this Post as senior Medical officer since October, 1875

During all this time his services have been most meritorious, and it can be truly said of the deceased that his high professional skill as a Surgeon and his many attractive qualities as a kind and courteous gentleman had earned for him the profound respect and sincere affection of this entire command, where his early and appallingly sudden death will be most deeply and feelingly deplored.

Surgeon DELANY's remains will be removed to morrow, the 16th instant, to Philadelphia, his father's home, for final interment.

A funeral escort of honor, one company in accordance with the rank of this late officer, is hereby detailed, under command of Captain E. R. KELLOGG, 18th Infantry, to accompany the remains to the railroad depot in Atlanta. The following named officers are announced as Pall Bearers to accompany the remains to the railroad depot, where they will be received by Lieutenant E. K. WEBSTER, 2d Infantry, who will conduct them to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1. Captain DAGGETT, 2d Inf.
2. Lieutenant DURHAM, 18th Inf.
3. Lieutenant DEMPSEY, 2d Inf.
4. Lieutenant EGBERT, 2d Inf.
5. Lieutenant CLARK, 2d Inf.
6. Lieutenant BRIGGS, 2d Inf.

The above named officers will report to Captain KELLOGG at 2:45 p. m.

The Adjutant of the Second Infantry, Lieutenant C. A. DEMPSEY, will direct the Band of that Regiment to report to Captain E. R. KELLOGG, 18th Infantry, commanding funeral escort. Services will be held at the quarters lately occupied by the deceased at 2:45 p. m., by the Rev. Mr FOUTE.

The Garrison flag will be continued at half-mast for three days (until February 18th.) The usual morning and evening gun will not be fired on the day of the funeral.

One gun will be fired as the funeral procession passes out of the garrison, and one gun will be fired as the train bearing the remains of the deceased leaves the depot.

On to morrow, the day of the Military funeral, no Parade, Drill or Fatigue Calls will be sounded, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Officers of the Garrison will wear crape upon their sword hilts and upon the left arm for the period of thirty days.

By order of Colonel WHEATON.
C. A. DEMPSEY.
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.
EDWIN BOOTH.
Under the Management of J. T. Ford.
"THEY ARE COMING TO THE PLAY GET YOU A PLACE."—*Hamlet.*
Mr. Ford having effected an engagement with the most eminent and distinguished actor of "The English Speaking Stage," has much pleasure in announcing his appearance in Atlanta for a limited number of classic personations.
Monday, February 21—PRINCE HAMLET.
Tuesday, February 22—CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
Wednesday, February 23—IAGO IN OTHELLO.
Thursday, Feb. 24—Cardinal Wolsey in "HENRY 8TH," and Petruchio in "TAMING THE SHREW."
The sale of places will take place at Phillips & Crew's music store, commencing Wednesday, February 16th, at 9 a. m. No orders prior to that date and hour will be received. feb12—d1w

Richmond House,
GAINESVILLE........GEORGIA
CLEAN and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to this house on street cars. Rates of board moderate. Single meal 50 cents.
jan18—dtf CRAIG, Proprietor.

To the Stockholders OF THE G. W. Jack Manufacturing Co.
NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day commenced suit in Fulton Superior Court against the G. W. Jack manufacturing Company, to recover eleven hundred and forty-three dollars besides interest, due us on an accepted draft, dated September 25th, 1875, and due sixty days after date: said draft having been accepted by said company, and the consideration of the draft was Flour, sold and delivered to said company. KEHLOR BROS.
Atlanta, Ga., January 17th, 1876.
jan18—dlaw4w

The Turner House,
DECATUR........GEORGIA.
IT can no longer be said that Decatur has no Hotel. The Turner House is kept in the best style by Mr. and Mrs. Turner. Parties living in Atlanta can make it to their advantage to board at this House.
MR. & MRS. G. F. TURNER.
jan16—dtf

The Barlow House,
AMERICUS........GEORGIA,
IS KEPT in good style by Mr. WILEY JONES, and Mr. T. B. JOSSEY, Clerk. jan30—dtf

Thomaston Hotel,
THOMASTON........GEORGIA,
W. T. COWLES, Proprietor.
WILL guarantee satisfaction to all persons patronizing him. Terms reasonable. SALE AND LIVERY STABLE in connection with the House.
feb10—dlmo

GEORGIA, Milton county.
Ordinary's Office, December 3, 1875.
WHEREAS, R. J. and R. A. Camp, administrators of the estate of A. T. Camp, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said trust:
These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons interested, to be and appear at my office, within the time prescribed by law, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why letters of dismission should not be granted.
Given under my hand and official [illegible]

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance: and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

LOST—Yesterday, a Letter addressed to Miss Maggie Lorraine. The finder will please leave it at this office and receive reward. feb16—d1t

HARRIS FISHER, M. D., Practitioner of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office and residence—Cannon House, Marietta street. feb16—dwed&sdn4w

BOARD Fine rooms, suitable for families. Also, table boarders can be accommodated on terms that defy competition at the Callaway House. C. J. Macallan. feb16—d1t

DRESS Cutting, Designing and Cutting Trimming taught by Mme. Livingston, of New York city, at Remington Sewing Machine office, Opera House. Any lady can become a perfect fitter in few lessons. Actual measure only being used by which 100 yards of trimming is cut in 20 minutes. Agents wanted. Can make $30 per week. General agent for Atlanta. feb16—d1t

THE young man who borrowed twenty-two dollars and a half of "a friend," secured by a few copies of a popular book, will do well to redeem them or we shall publish name and circumstances. feb15—d2t

FOUND—A Cuff Button, which the owner can have by describing and paying for this advertisement. feb13—d3t

WANDERED AWAY from her parents, Charlotte Hughes, in Dawson county, some years ago. She is about 25 years of age, and supposed to be in Atlanta. Any information forwarded to Daniel Hughes, Keowee, Oconee county, So. Ca., will be gratefully received Gabriel Hughes. feb 3—d3t

FOR RENT OR SALE—Eight room Dwelling on Forsyth street, by W. P. Pattillo. feb11—dtf

FOR SALE—At a reasonable price, half interest in a good Drug Business, (wholesale and retail) in a prosperous city of North Georgia. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. Address "K," this office. jan18—dtf

Amusements.

A CARNIVAL OF WIT AND HUMOR
OPERA HOUSE,
Thursday evening, Feb. 17.
THE MANAGERS OF
JOSH BILLINGS'
Farewell Southern Tour are pleased to announce that they have arranged to have the great Humorist give one of his unique entertainments in Atlanta as above mentioned. In Baltimore, Washington, Portsmouth, Raleigh, Wilmington, Newberne, Charlotte, Columbia, and other cities so far visited upon this tour, large and fashionable audiences have thronged the Academies of Music, Theatres and Halls to hear JOSH BILLINGS, Sage of Podunk, Great Almanax-Maker, and Prince of American Humorists.
His Humorous Readings are carnivals of fun. He talks and reads as he writes and his readings of his own works, his remarks upon "Sandwiches and Milk," and the like prove the wonderful and exhaustless stock of humor that dwells within the genial and kind soul of JOSH BILLINGS. These entertainments are invariably fashionable wherever Josh appears; for every newspaper reader in the country is an admirer of JOSH BILLINGS. It has been decided, however, to place the scale of prices in Atlanta upon a popular basis that all may have an opportunity to hear and see once a man who has made them laugh for fifteen years.
Reserved seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's at $1. General admission 75 cents.
Don't forget the Greatest of American Humorists, JOSH BILLINGS, Thursday evening, Feb. 17th, 1876. feb15—d2t

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
I HAVE OPENED MY REAL ESTATE office at **No. 38 Broad street.** Parties desiring my services shall have prompt attention J. ROBINSON. feb16—dwed&sun

ATLANTA LODGE,
K. of J.
REGULAR meeting of this Lodge tonight. All the members are earnestly requested to be present. Election of officers and other important business. feb16—d1t

FOR SALE.
MY FARM, situated within ½ mile of the suburbs of the city limits, immediately North of the Marietta Street Railroad. There is on the above land a substantial and well finished STONE BUILDING with six rooms, basement and cellar; a large Barn with Stalls, and Servants' house. Also, an excellent well of water. The whole contains 10 acres, of which 24 acres are cleared with good bottom land. There is also a splendid Vineyard and Orchard, with 72 bearing choice fruit trees. The whole land well fenced. Terms—⅓ cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with 10 per cent on notes. Apply to N. R. Fowler, Real Estate Agent, or to C. KONTZ, No. 76 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. feb16—d1w

Trustee's Sale.

IN accordance with the written agreement of the stockholders of the CHEROKEE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Dade county, Georgia, I will, on **Tuesday, the 4th day of April next,** sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the door of the Court House, in Trenton, Georgia, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

All the Property of said Company

In said county, the legal title thereto being in me.

Said property consists of lots of lands Nos. 215, 216, 251, 252, 255, 256, and a fractional part of lot of land No. 286, all in the 10th District and 4th section of said county.

Also, lots of land Nos. 90, 108, 88, 91, 92 and 141, all in the 19th District and 4th Section of said county.

Also, the Engines and tools upon the premises, the same being such as are usually used by manufacturers of iron.

With all the improvements thereon

Sale absolute, and possession given immediately.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth cash, the remainder in one and two years, with interest.

Bond for title will be given and deed made on payment of all the purchase money.

For further information apply to the undersigned or to Dodson & McConnell, Attorneys at Law, Chattanooga, Tennessee. February 2, 1876.

JOSEPH BROWN, Trustee,
feb16—wtd Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a general meeting of the creditors of Wiley H. Stanton, bankrupt, at Madison, Georgia, before Hon. A. G. Foster, Register in Bankruptcy, on the 2d day of March, 1876. And at the same time and place, the application of said Bankrupt, for the amendment of his exemption of personal property, so as to make the same amount to the sum allowed by the Bankrupt act will be considered.

B. S. WALKER, Assignee.
Monroe, Ga., Feb. 15, 1876. feb16—d2t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Ordinary's Office, February 15, 1876.

JOSEPHINE BECHTOLDT, wife of Edward Bechtoldt has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of a homestead of realty, and I will pass upon the same, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 26th day of February, 1876, at my office. DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb16—w2t Ordinary.

By JOYNER & ELLIS.
The late Hon. Chas. J. McDonald's Valuable Law Library at Auction.
BY request of the Executors of the estate of the late Chas. J. McDonald, we will sell his extensive LAW LIBRARY at our auction room, 33 Marietta St., on Thursday evening, February 17th, at 7 o'clock. The books are now open at our store for inspection. feb13-dsu-we-thu

RHEUMATISM.
DR. RUSSELL'S
Rheumatic Remedy NEVER FAILS.
Price, $5 00 per pint bottle. No. 43 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. jan25—d6m2dp

Insurers, Attention!
IF your insurance expires shortly you will find it to your interest, before renewing, to call on Fitzpatrick & Young, Insurance Brokers, No. 68 Whitehall street. They can place your risks in first-class companies at lower rates than you have heretofore paid. nov—dtf

Special Notice of Removal.
MY friends and patients are notified that I have removed my Dental office from Broad street to my residence, 60 Crew street, corner of Crew and Jones streets, immediately on the McDonough street [illegible]

There is always room, and a welcome for a little more at our table. Here are the following:

OLD CLOTHES.

Oh, yes! now and then I'm more humored
Than Bessie and Carrie, maybe,
But still, it is not any advantage
To find yourself youngest of three.

For though you will scarcely believe it,
Beyond the least question 'tis true
That I seldom appear in a garment,
Which one could assert to be new!

Last look at this black velvet jacket;
'Twas Caroline's two years ago!
And when she'd outgrown it completely
Of course I must take it, you know!

And as for old dresses, old stockings,
Old underclothes, ah, mercy me!
One falls heir to these by the cart-load
When one is the youngest of three!

How often I've shown fist rebellion
And said I was horribly used;
Yet still, for such violent conduct,
Perhaps I might well be excused.

For surely I've reason to murmur,
Since I'm not to much mind from my word!)
This wearing of second hand garments,
But then I so often wear *th'm!*

—Nets for holding the hair are to be worn again.

—Some of the M. C.'s wives are said to have their cards printed "Mrs. Hon. Congressman."

—James Parton is the only man in Massachusetts who ever held the situation of husband to his mother-in-law.

—A Rochester reporter got kicked in the check by a mule and quietly remarked, "It feels a little like snow."

—California complains of an overabundance of silver coin, and wants to get rid of it. We will take a barrel or so if it will be any accommodation.

—The Norwich, Ct., girls on party nights send to their followers this unique card: "May I C U home to-night?"

—"Remember," said a trading Quaker to his son, "in making thy way in the world, a spoonful of oil will go further than a quart of vinegar."

—A wedding present may be marked or not, according to the will of the giver, but if marked it should be with the lady's maiden name.

—Madame Christine Nilsson has been compelled to relinquish her engagements and go to Nice with her husband, who is suffering from an acute attack of bronchitis.

—Forest planting is thriving in Minnesota. The St. Paul and Pacific railroad has set out over 4,000,000 young trees, and altogether it is estimated that 20,000,000 have been planted on the prairie lands.

—The most magnificent coat ever known to have been made, is worn by the Maharajah of Puttalla, and is valued at $55,000. It is fringed with pearls and set with precious stones.

—It is said that gentlemen are getting tired of the sombre black used so long for evening costume, and that light colored trowsers and bright colored neckties are to be adopted.

—Fine damask tablecloths three yards and a half long, with a handsome centre piece and border, are $19 each. Some of silk and linen mixed, with napkins to match, are $85.

—It was Prince John Van Buren, who being stopped by highwaymen one night in the City Hall Park, said, "Gentlemen, I haven't got any money, but I'll give you my note for three months.

—A close observer says watch a woman's lower lip if you want to know when she is offended or her feelings hurt. The first sign of grief is visible there; so slip on your glasses and watch for it.

—The gentlemen in Boston have agreed not to sit cross-legged in the street cars any more, and we are sure that our gentlemen will agree to the same if our ladies will only ask them, and promise to leave their bustles at home.

—The arithmetic man of a western paper has discovered that if every one of the 8,000,000 families in the American union would only skim the soap grease off of their dish water and invest its proceeds in a sinking fund at four per cent. compound interest, the proceeds in 400 years, 2 months and 11 days would pay off the national debt.

—The Detroit Free Press chap says that when a man earning a salary of $15 per week can dress his wife as well as a man earning $10,000, what is the use of earning $10,000? This is on a par with the philosopher "J. N.'s" theory that a lunatic who fancies he has a million of dollars is no better than a man who has the million, but doesn't know how to spend it!

—A superficial estimate of the number of ancient parties unearthed by our exchanges during the past three or four months inclines us to the belief that about one half of the population of the United states is composed of men over a hundred years old, who fought in the revolutionary war, and who were on intimate terms with George Washington.

—We lately met an old negro trudging along under the weight of a heavy side of bacon that he had bought and had swinging over his shoulder. We saw that he was miserably clad and we were sorry for him for a bitterly cold wind was blowing. We remonstrated with him. "Why do you spend your money for meat; you had better buy a coat." The old man stopped, looked us full in the face for a few moments, and said, in the most solemn tones: "Massa, when I axes my back for credit it gibs it; when I speak to dis" (laying his hand upon his stomach) "it calls for de cash."

—In the Jardin d'Acclimation, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, are some hundreds of kangaroos, recently arrived from Australia. The kangaroo has been introduced into several large estates in France, and is now hunted there like other game. The flesh is sold in the market, and is considered a great dainty.

—Madame MacMahon, wife of the French president, is the despair of the milliners and dressmakers for her stout, short figure defies the graces of their art. A correspondent says, however, that the people, determined to find some good qualities in the person of the president's wife, call her "a motherly soul." "Look at that back and shoulders!" whisper people at receptions. "How homely! how motherly!"

—At Saratoga, the other day, a bridegroom stepped off the cars for a moment and the train went off with his bride. He followed by the next train down, and she on the other hand returned by the next train up, and they passed each other on the road. This operation was repeated, each trip leaving them at different ends of the route, until a peremptory telegram kept the bride stationary until her husband reached her.

—Burlington Hawkeye: A Fort Madison man went into his cow stable the other day and by mistake mixed up a nice warm mash in a box full of saw dust instead of bran. The cow merely supposing that hard times had come, and they were all going to economise, meekly ate her supper, and that man never discovered his mistake until the next morning when he milked the cow and she let down half a gallon of turpentine, a quart of shoe pegs, and a bundle of laths.

—Some superserviceable radical rascal has started the story that Edwin Booth never plays on Friday night, because it was on that night that his brother assassinated Lincoln. This is true, of course, but it is not the entire truth. Mr. Booth fasts twenty-four hours on Friday, and prays the rest of the day. He keeps himself carefully secluded from his creditors, and drinks nothing stronger than whisky. He devotes the day to bowing in effigy his brother, his father, and all his ancestors up to Adam. It is not until after midnight that he settles down to the conviction that it was not his fault that his brother shot Lincoln. Tell a good, big, centennial like, while you are about it.

Amelioration and Cure

Amelioration of the symptoms of a disease is, of course, one desirable object of medication, and there are, no doubt, palliatives which possesses considerable remedial efficacy. The temporary disappearance of the indicia of a disease, in too many instances, however, delude the sick into a belief that they are cured. Many of those who have borne grateful testimony to the permanent remedial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of liver disorder, chronic constipation, intermittent and remittent, fevers, urinary and rheumatic ailments, have also recorded the fact that temporary relief occasionally afforded by the medicine which they tried before using the great restorative inspired hopes which were speedily dismissed by a return of the malady. The Bitters not only relieves, but if persistently and regularly taken, cures the most

Railroads.

Western & Atlantic Railroad

In effect December 31, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

	No. 1	No. 3
Leave Atlanta	7 00 a m	4 20 p m
Arrives at Marietta	8 05 a m	5 30 p m
Leave Marietta	8 10 a m	5 35 p m
Leave Kingston	8 55 a m	6 27 p m
Leave Cassville	9 10 a m	6 45 p m
Leave Adairsville	9 40 a m	7 15 p m
Leave Calhoun	9 55 a m	7 30 p m
Arrive Dalton	10 25 a m	8 00 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	12 45 p m	10 15 p m

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 2	No. 4
Leave Chattanooga	1 30 p m	11 30 p m
Leave Dalton	3 50 p m	1 45 a m
Leave Calhoun	4 20 p m	2 15 a m
Leave Kingston	4 35 p m	2 30 a m
Leave Cassville	5 05 p m	3 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 45 p m	4 40 a m

No. 1.—Number 1 takes Supper at Big Shanty. Number 11 takes Supper at Cartersville. Number 3 takes Breakfast at Big Shanty. Number 4 takes Breakfast at Tunnel Hill. Number 12 takes Breakfast at Big Shanty.

Number 1 stops only at Marietta, Big Shanty, Cartersville, Kingston and Dalton. Number 2 stops only at Graysville, Ringgold, Dalton, Adairsville, Rome, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Acworth and Marietta.

Train number 1 connects at Kingston with one Railroad on Saturday and Sundays only, at Dalton with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad; at Chattanooga with Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Memphis and Charleston, and Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

Train number 3 connects at Cartersville with Cherokee Railroad; at Kingston with Rome Railroad; at Dalton with East Tenn. & Va. and Ga. Railroad; at Chattanooga with Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

Train number 11 is Accommodation, with no through connections.

Pullman Palace Cars without change, are run between Baltimore and New Orleans via Dalton and Atlanta, on No. 1; between St. Louis and Atlanta, via Chattanooga, on number 3; between Louisville and Jacksonville, via Chattanooga and Atlanta, on number 1.

Through day coaches are run between Little Rock and Atlanta, on No. 2.

Train number 2 connects at Dalton with Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad; at Kingston with Rome Railroad; at Atlanta with Atlanta and West Point Railroad and Central Railroad.

Number 12 is Accommodation, and has no through connections.

Through day coaches are run between Little Rock and Atlanta on No. 4.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent
WM. MACRAE, Superintendent

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 06 a m
Leave Atlanta	12 03 m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	8 05 p m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 20 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 05 a m
Arrives at Augusta	7 15 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 00 p m

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

AUCTION SALE OF

FINE OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS

—AND—

A FINE NEW PIANO.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, February 18, at 7 o'clock, we will sell at our auction room, 36 Marietta street, a choice collection of OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, and a very fine ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7¼ octave, cost at the Factory $500 00. Sold for and on account of shippers.

☞ Ladies especially invited. ☜

feb5—d5t

Couche House,

KINGSTON.....GEORGIA.

THIS large Hotel is now kept by W. W. Rainey and Mrs. T. R. Couche, formerly the proprietors of this house. No pains will be spared to give the traveling public good accommodation both in eating and sleeping. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.

W. W. RAINEY,
MRS. T. R. COUCHE,
Proprietors.

feb13—d3m

Sale and Livery Stable at Suwanee.

IN addition to his Sale and Livery business, the traveling public are respectfully informed that transportation can be had at any time to the adjacent towns of Lawrenceville, Cumming, or other points immediately on the arrival of the up or down trains of the A. & R. A. L. R. R. The subscriber has good hacks and careful drivers, and is determined to spare no pains to render satisfaction. J. H. BROGDON.

Suwanee, September 17 1875—dtf

Van Horn House,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Just the Right of the Union Depot

Opened January, 1875.

M. D. VAN HORN, Prop'r

CLERKS,

CN. TERRY.....L. P. GRISWOLD

sept—dtf

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Sandford Whitehead, a bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of estate of Sandford Whitehead, in the county of Oconee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the United States District Court for said District. February 8, 1876.

J. R. LILLY,
Assignee.

feb18—d1aw3w

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE

IS THE PLACE TO GET

NEAT AND CHEAP WORK DONE.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Satisfaction and Low Prices Guaranteed

Miscellaneous

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
Contractors and Builders,
And Proprietors of
THE ATLANTA
PLANING MILLS,

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Material, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also Balusters, Lathe, &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
Sales Room and Office,
— IN THE —
MARKHAM HOUSE.

Have Removed.

MENKO & BRO.,

IN order to accommodate the favors of our numerous friends and patrons, we have rented that large store, No. 21

Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.

OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK.

lately occupied by Burke, Hancock & Co., and have removed our stock of goods to the building, and are

Offering Great Bargains

TO THE TRADE.

We mean business, and want the public to come and examine and price our goods, which consists of a stock of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

MENKO & BRO.,
WHITEHALL STREET.

jan11—dtf

PASSENGERS

Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets

VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the

Springs of Virginia.

W. D. CHIPLEY,
General Southern Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

G. J. FORBACKE,
General Manager,
Alexandria Va.

apr1—du

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,

SMYRNA P. O.

Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our

Jeans and Cassimeres.

You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.

We Solicit Comparison.

Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.

oct24-dtf PRICE, LOVE & PORTER.

JOSEPH GORDON,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 24 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

COUNTRY work solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

jan28—dly

Tried by Fire and Found not Wanting

J. L. VARNER,
Fire and Life Insurance Agent,
CUTHBERT, GEORGIA.

REPRESENTING the old and reliable Liverpool and London and Globe, and the most substantial American companies. Insurance placed at lowest rates and all losses promptly paid. feb6,76—dly

The Star Linen Marker

Is acknowledged to be the best STAMP INVENTED, for Marking Clothing, Household Linen, &c. It works with Type, and can be changed. Marker with name and initials for family, Indelible Ink, &c., Price, $1 50. Sent FREE by mail. AGENTS WANTED. Address SOUTHERN NOVELTY COMPANY, 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

jan16—dtf

None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel.

A. C. LADD, Agent,
No. Broad St., Atlanta

oct18—dtf

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

NINETY-NINTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with complete list of over 800 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
41 Park Row, New York.

—dtf

Ricks House and Furniture

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

THIS splendid new Hotel has recently changed hands, but not closed as has been reported, and is now under the management of W. W. Ricks, its builder, who has furnished a portion of it, and is prepared to accommodate, and respectfully invites the traveling public, visitors and those desiring board with or without rooms, to call on him.

Although the business has paid me very well what time I have had it, I would rent my house to a more experienced and competent party, who would buy my furniture, which is new. W. W. RICKS,

dec3—dtf Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

DESIRING to change my business, I now offer for sale the well and favorably known CENTRAL HOTEL, located in Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 60 miles north of Atlanta. The building is of brick, three stories high, containing 28 large and airy rooms. Large garden, two commodious store rooms and all necessary improvements attached. For healthy locality, fine mineral and limestone water, good society, etc., this place is unsurpassed. Any one desirous of securing a bargain should call on or address J. C. MARTIN,

dec28—dtf Adairsville, Ga.

NOTICE.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD—ATLANTA DIVISION,

Atlanta, Ga., January 25, 1876.

FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS are unclaimed, and if not called for within 60 days from date, will be sold for charges at public outcry, viz:

12 Rocking Chairs, consignee, Mayson & Newman.
1 Chest, consignee, E. D. Mansfield.
10 pieces Furniture, consignee, Jno. Bradshaw.
10 Slabs and pieces Marble, consignee, Wm. Gray.
10 pieces Coopering Tools, consignee, Richard Fitzgibbons.

ROBERT SCHMIDT,
Agent.

W. H. C. Guano.

Office of W. H. BEACH,

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

FOR THE

NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The W. & C. Guano,

A Specialty for CASH for 1876, at

$38 Per Ton

FREE ON CARS AT SAVANNAH.

I will sell ONE TON OR ONE THOUSAND, at $38 PER TON, CASH IN HAND. All orders shipped on the day they are received by me.

The analysis of the W. & C. for 1876 shows about 15 PER CENT. AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID and 2 PER CENT. AMMONIA, obtained from best Peruvian Guano, which makes it equal to 4 PER CENT. Ammonia, obtained from fish.

The W. & C. is also 10 to 15 PER CENT. DRIER than most superphosphates, especially those ammoniated by fish, and is therefore CHEAPER BY 10 TO 15 PER CENT. GRANGES and HEAVY DEALERS will find it to their interest to correspond with me.

W. H. BEACH,
General and Sole Agent for Southern Agents.

dec25—dtaw3m

Life and Health Insurance.

THE GRANGERS'

Life & Health Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Authorized Capital $4,500,000

Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA

Capital Stock.....$100 000.

W. H. KETCHUM, President.....F. E. DAVIDSON, Vice-President.
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.

Capital Stock.....$100,000.

Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,

Major C. G. SAMUEL, President.....ALFRED SHORTER, Vice-President.
R. J. GWALTNEY, Secretary.....C. BOWELL, Attorney.

Dr. G. W. HOLMES, Medical Examiner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A. P. Aligood, Trion Factory; C. Rowell, Rome, Ga.; Alfred Shorter, Rome, Ga.; C. G. Samuel, Rome, Ga.; John H. Newton, Athens, Ga.; A. R. Rome, Ga.; Cain Glover, Rome, Ga.; T. McGuire, Rome, Ga.; F. Woodruff, Rome, Ga.; W. H. Hutchins, Polk county, Georgia.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, ALA

Capital Stock.....$100,000.

Hon. N. N. CLEMENTS.....President and General Manager, Tuskaloosa, Ala.
Hon. DAVID CLOPTON, Vice-President.....Montgomery, Alabama.
W. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary.....STONE & CLOPTON, Attorneys

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, MERIDIAN, MISS

Capital Stock.....$100,000.

Colonel JAMES W. BECK, President.....JOHN H. GRAY, Vice-President.
L. A. DUNCAN, secretary.

Security! Economy! Liberality!

Are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga
W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
General Superintendent of Agencies.

dec2—deodtf

Education.

Clayton Institute.

PROF. GEORGE C. LOONEY takes charge of this Institution the 24 Monday in January next, with a Corps of teachers unsurpassed in fact, or talent. Every department complete. $175 spent here for board and tuition by any young gentleman or lady of industry and natural ability, for a year's board and tuition, will be worth a thousand dollars the year following. Try it one year. For particulars address the Principal at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia. dec9—d3m

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation

NEAR WHEELING, W. VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this institution have long been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made this Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful woman of society in after years. Simplicity of dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum), will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. jan1—dtawly

EMORY COLLEGE—1876,

OXFORD, GA.

One Mile from Covington Depot, between Atlanta and August.—Georgia Railroad.

THE SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, January 19, 1876; ends Wednesday July 19th, 1876.

Special attention is called to the healthfulness of Oxford as a place to educate young men, its location and healthfulness, as well as its social and religious features offering peculiar advantages.

Four large and well appointed buildings, besides the two Society Halls, afford ample facilities for all the work of the College.

The Faculty has been strengthened by providing fully for the Chair of English Language and Literature.

FACULTY.

Rev. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science

Rev. GEO. W. STONE, A.M., Vice-President and Prof. of Mathematics.

Rev. OSBORN L. SMITH, D. D., Professor of Latin Language.

Rev. ALEX. MEANS, M.D., D.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Natural Science.

Rev. MORGAN CALLAWAY, D.D., Prof. of English Language and Literature.

JOHN M. DOGGETT, A.M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

JOHN F. BONNELL, A.M., Professor of Natural Science.

RUFUS W. SMITH, A.M., Principal of Academic Department.

TERMS:

Tuition, Spring Term, in College Classes, $35. Tuition, Spring Term, in Academic Department, Primary Classes, $25; Academic Classes, $31.

Board, in good families, including all expenses for fuel, lights, etc., from $16 to $20 per month.

For further information, address

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
dec16—32m President.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

B. MINOR, LL.D., Prof. Com. and Stat. Law; G. T. Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law Marshal; International Law, etc. Sessions begins October 1, 1876, and continues NINE MONTHS. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot-Court exercises. For Catalogue, apply to C. V. Tate, University of Va., or to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary Faculty.

aug—d&w2

WESTMINSTER HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Irving Place and 16th Street,

N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.

This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.

C. H. FERRIN & POPE,
Proprietors.

sep10—dly

REMOVAL.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of Mr. Andrews, I have removed from No. 9 Marietta to 30 Whitehall street. The old and reliable workmen will satisfy any one that feels disposed to patronize him. First-class work to order a specialty.

D. S. MILLER,
Formerly Miller & Andrews, Saddle & Harness Makers.

feb8—d3w

Pacific Guano.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.....GENERAL AGENTS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Sole Agents for the District of NORTH and MIDDLE GEORGIA, NORTH ALABAMA and TENNESSEE, for the

Pacific Guano Company,

CAPITAL

$1,000,000!

JUST RECEIVED,

2,000 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
500 tons Acid Phosphate for compositing

(NO OLD STOCK ON HAND)

We are now prepared to furnish dealers and planters in any quantity desired of the above high grade and popular Fertilizers, which are fresh and in fine condition, and the analysis recently made, of the new stock "Phosphoric Acid, and the Soluble Pacific near 10 per cent. Sol Phosphoric Acid, which equals nearly 20 per cent. of Dissolved Phosphate, 3 1-4 per cent. Ammonia, and nearly 2 per cent. of POTASH. Sold on time, as usual, at low price, with the option to the planter to pay in Cotton first November, at 15 cents per pound.

Call on, or send to us for circulars and analysis.

Respectfully,

ADAIR & BROTHERS.

jan2—d3mo

Window Glass.

WINDOW GLASS

WINDOW GLASS

F. D. THURMAN & CO.

BROKEN GLASS

Replaced in any part of the city, at LOW CASH PRICES, by sending your orders to the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Window Glass Store,

No. 21 North Pryor Street.

feb9—d1mo

Hotels.

NATIONAL HOTEL

Nearly Opposite Depot, MACON, GA.

DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT

Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suite for parties traveling together. The present management pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully solicite share of public favors

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

Fire Insurance.

The Georgia Home Insurance Comp'y,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

SEVENTHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
SURPLUS FUND.....$224,420 22

TOTAL ASSETS.....$524,420 22

Losses paid since the organization of the Company

$1,300,000 00.

By the provisions of the Charter the private property of the Stockholders is bound for the obligations of the Company.

Will issue policies on Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Merchandise, and all other insurable property.

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
feb9—dtf ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Special Medicine.

RHEUMATISM.

ONE (1) BOTTLE OF DR. RUSSELL'S Rheumatic Remedy will always cure an attack of inflammatory Rheumatism if taken within 10 or 15 days after the attack occurs. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle.

43 Broad Street,
jan23—d6m4thp Atlanta, Ga.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK OF NATURE,

DR. BONANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, 300 pages, nearly 90 pages and 50 plates in every copy. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address Dr. C. A. BONANNAN, 59 So South Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide.

Now Ready, Complete in the Marriage Guide, known to many—over 200 pages—bound in beautiful French cloth, embracing in full the conception, &c. This is the best-selling work of two hundred and sixty pages with numerous illustrations, and is worth its weight in gold to any man who is married or contemplates marriage. Every man, woman and child should read it, and few, if any, will not feel curiously about the house. It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the possession of every male and female throughout the country. It will prevent everything on the subject of which it treats that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. Count us up one dime of postage for Forty Cents. Address Dr. Arnold Diagnostic, No. 13 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the many weak quacks who advertise to publish secrets, or using any nostrum remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how long standing your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty or so rooms; is endorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and has devoted more than twenty years to the study of those diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 11 North Eighth street, between Olive and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass.

WINDOW GLASS

WINDOW GLASS

F. D. THURMAN & CO.

BROKEN GLASS

Replaced in any part of the city, at LOW CASH PRICES, by sending your orders to the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Window Glass Store,

No. 21 North Pryor Street.

feb9—d1mo

Hotels.

NATIONAL HOTEL

Nearly Opposite Depot, MACON, GA.

DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT

Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suite for parties traveling together. The present management pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully solicite share of public favors

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

Fire Insurance.

The Georgia Home Insurance Comp'y,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

SEVENTHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
SURPLUS FUND.....$224,420 22

TOTAL ASSETS.....$524,420 22

Losses paid since the organization of the Company

$1,300,000 00.

By the provisions of the Charter the private property of the Stockholders is bound for the obligations of the Company.

Will issue policies on Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Merchandise, and all other insurable property.

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
feb9—dtf ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Farm Implements, Fertilizers, &c.

FARM IMPLEMENTS!

FERTILIZERS!

PRICES REDUCED!

Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff,

ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Farm Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Portable Steam Engines, Improved Live Stock, &c.

Now offering at prices GREATLY REDUCED, the following attractive stock:

50 Best Excelsior Plows,
50 No. 0 Excelsior 2-horse Steel Plows,
100 Dixie Cast 1-horse Plows, at $3 00, or 9 at one order for $15 00,
500 one and 2 Horse Farmers' Friend Cast Plows, the only Turning Plow ever offered to the public,
500 FEED CUTTERS, all sizes and prices,
150 Corn Shellers, from $9 50 up,
250 Cotton Handled Farmers' Shank Hoes, cheaper than ever before offered,
75 Two-horse Iron Axle

Farm Wagons,

from $75 00 up and warranted,

BUGGIES.

We have the largest Repository in Georgia and can suit EVERY TASTE AND EVERY POCKET.

FERTILIZERS.

3,000 tons of the best standard Fertilizers, now ready for delivery, consisting, in part, of

1,500 tons Russel's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,
500 tons Stono Soluable Guano,
500 tons Stono Acid Phosphate,
50 tons Lister Compound,
20,000 pounds Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, &c.

SEEDS.

Our seed department is the most complete to be found North or South. No seed can be called for that we cannot furnish. We have now arriving:

10,000 Doz. Papers of Choice & Genuine Garden Seeds,

1,000 bbls Early Rose, Snow Flake, Brownell's Beauty and Peerless Potatoes. Order at once
300 bushels of the celebrated St. Downing's Yam, very fine and early,
500 bushels of Red Clover,
1,000 pounds Lucerne, White Clover, Crimson Annual Clover, &c.

2,000 Bushels German Millet.

And right here let us urge every farmer in Georgia to order AT ONCE, one or more bushels of this German Millet. We know of nothing equal to it under the Sun as a hay or forage plant, and seed will be scarce.

1,000 bushels Hungarian Grass,
800 bushels of Timothy,
2,000 bushels of Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Vilches, &c.
5,000 bushels Red Top or Herd's Grass,
10,000 bushels of Red Rust Proof Oats, the only Oat worthy of planting from January to March.

500 bushels of New, Rare and Desirable Cotton Seed, &c.

We are in earnest. We mean to sell cheap, and will GIVE ONE of WARREN'S PATENT HOES to all who send us an order amounting to $10 00. Send for Price List. We sell FARM ENGINES cheaper than any other Southern House. Try us.

MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF,
jan16—1aw1y ATLANTA, GA.

INFELICE

A Splendid new novel by Augusta Evans, author of "Beulah," "St. Elmo," "Vashti," etc. The last and best book ever written by the popular author, and one of the finest fictions of the English language. Every one must read it. Sold everywhere. G. W. CARLETON & Co., Publishers, NEW YORK.

Sale of Impounded Cow.

ONE Cow now in City Pound, will be sold at the Pound in rear of City Hall, on Saturday, February 19th, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the highest cash bidder, unless redeemed by the owner. Cow is marked on

Atlanta, February 6, 1876.